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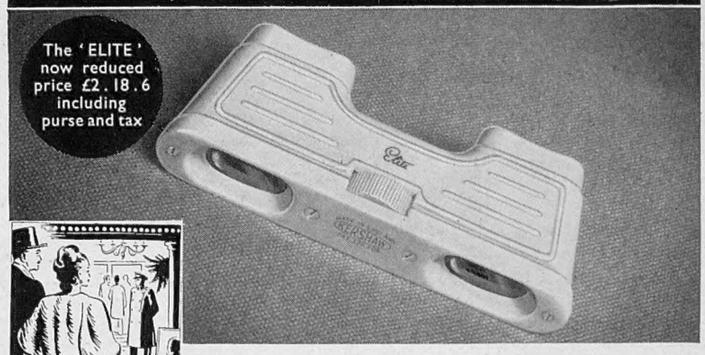

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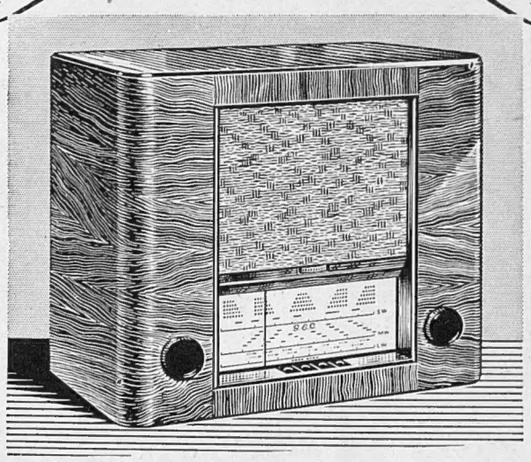

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Volume CXCV No. 2546 The SPHERE, London, November 20, 1948

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

A SON IS BORN TO PRINCESS ELIZABETH—THE THRONG OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE LAST SUNDAY NIGHT SHORTLY AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ROYAL BIRTH: The official bulletin declared: "The Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, was safely delivered of a Prince at 9.14 p.m. to-day. Her Royal Highness and her son are both doing well"

The news that Princess Elizabeth had been safely delivered of a son was received with enthusiasm by the crowds outside the Palace last Sunday evening, and it was quickly flashed to all parts of the world. The King and Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were the first to be informed, and a few minutes later a telephone call to Marlborough House gave Queen Mary the news of her first great-grandchild. Another message went to Princess Margaret, who was spending the week-end with the Earl and Countess of Scarbrough at Rotherham, while the King's Secretary, Sir Alan Lascelles, telephoned the news to the Home Secretary, who, at the King's wish, was not present at the Palace in accordance with Royal custom. The first child of Princess Elizabeth stands second in succession to the Throne, the title to which is regulated by the Act of Settlement of 1701. The Prince, however, is not regarded as Heir Apparent to the Throne, even in the second degree, but is Heir Apparent to the Dukedom of Edinburgh. He would become the Heir Apparent, in the event of Princess Elizabeth's accession to the Throne

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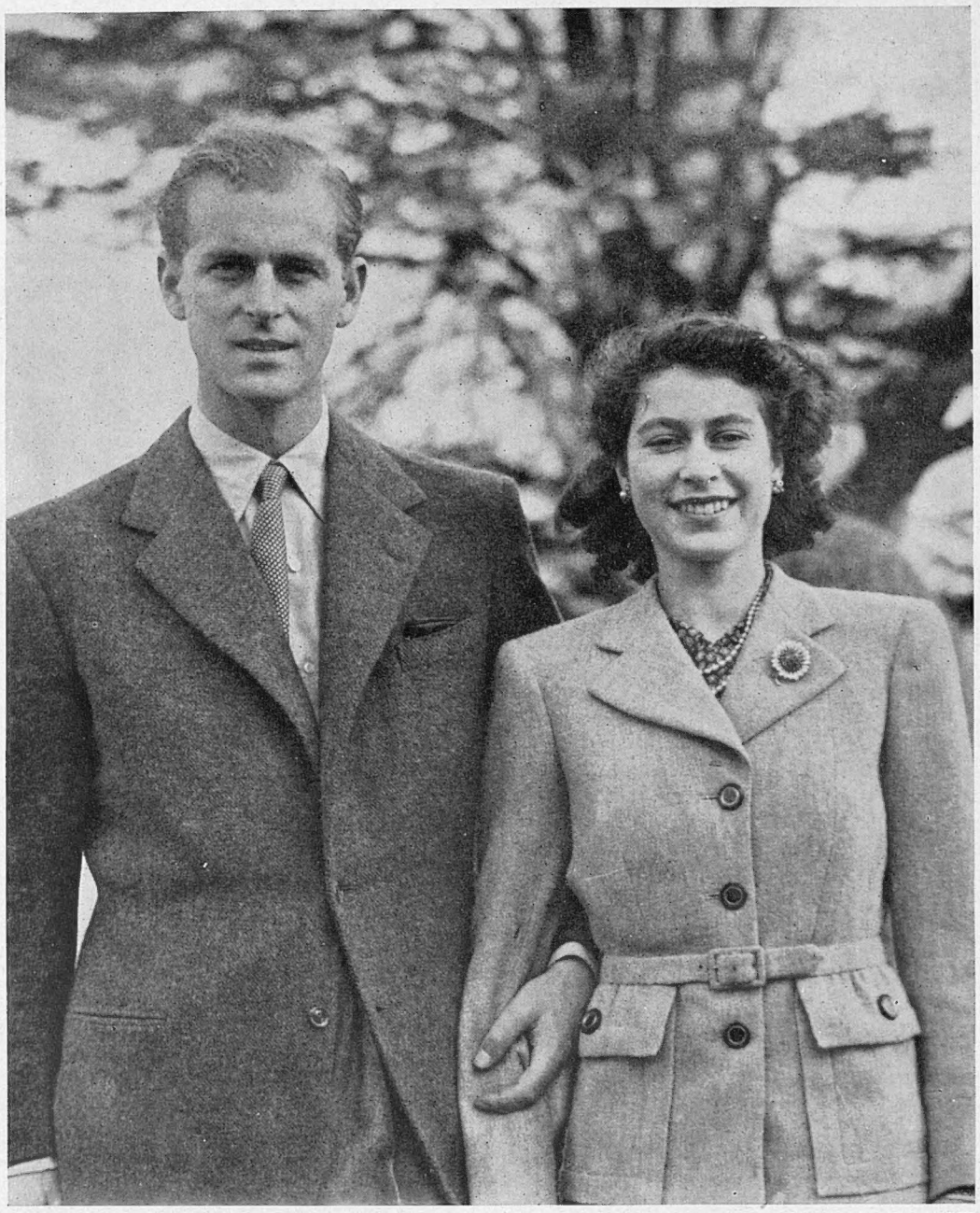
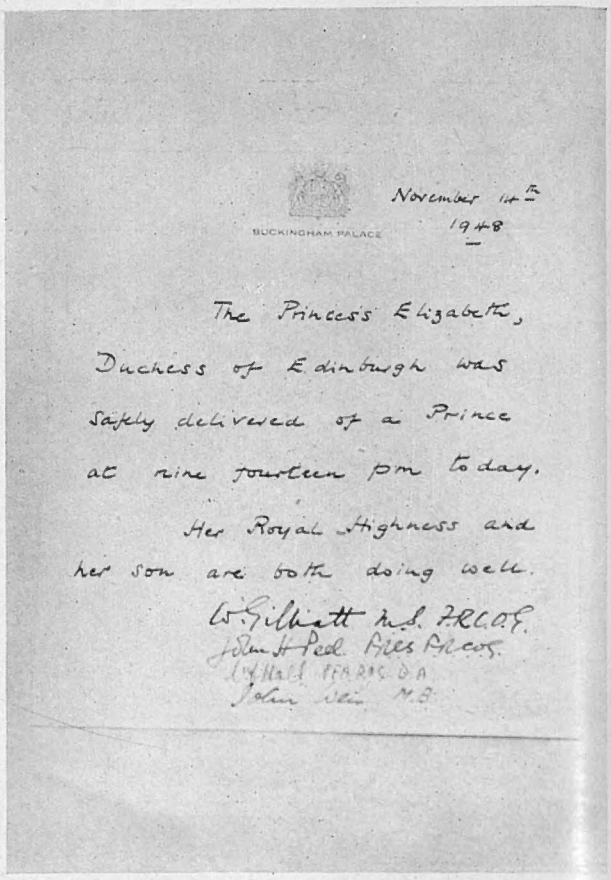


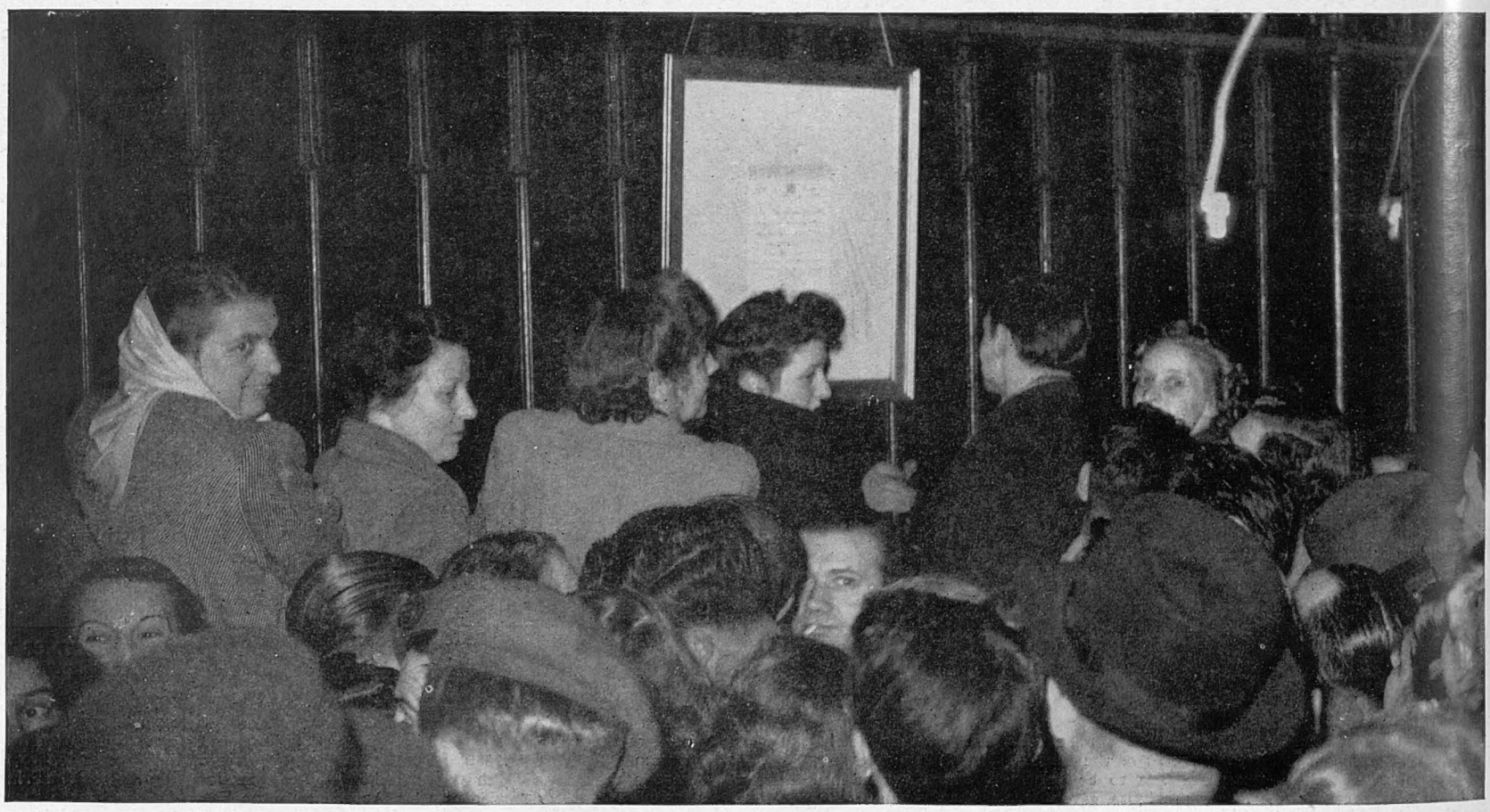
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCESS ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH, AND PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH : The father and mother of the new Prince, who now stands second in succession to the Throne. The Prince is fifth in descent from Queen Victoria and thirteenth from James I and VI, who united the crowns of England and Scotland. Under the Letters Patent issued on November 9, he will have the title of Prince and the style of Royal Highness. A salute of forty-one guns in honour of the Royal birth was fired on Monday from the Broad Walk in Hyde Park



THE MANNER IN WHICH THE BIRTH OF A BABY SON WAS OFFICIALLY PHRASED : "Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, was safely delivered of a Prince at 9.14 p.m. to-day." This document was placed on the Palace notice-board last Sunday night and it was seen by a part of the great throng which assembled to hear the news of the birth. The signatories were W. Gilliatt, M.S., F.R.C.O.G., John H. Peel, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., V. F. Hall, F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A., and John Weir, M.B. Sir William Gilliatt, the gynæcologist, stayed at the Palace throughout last Saturday night, and early on Sunday evening he telephoned for Sir John Weir

SECOND IN SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

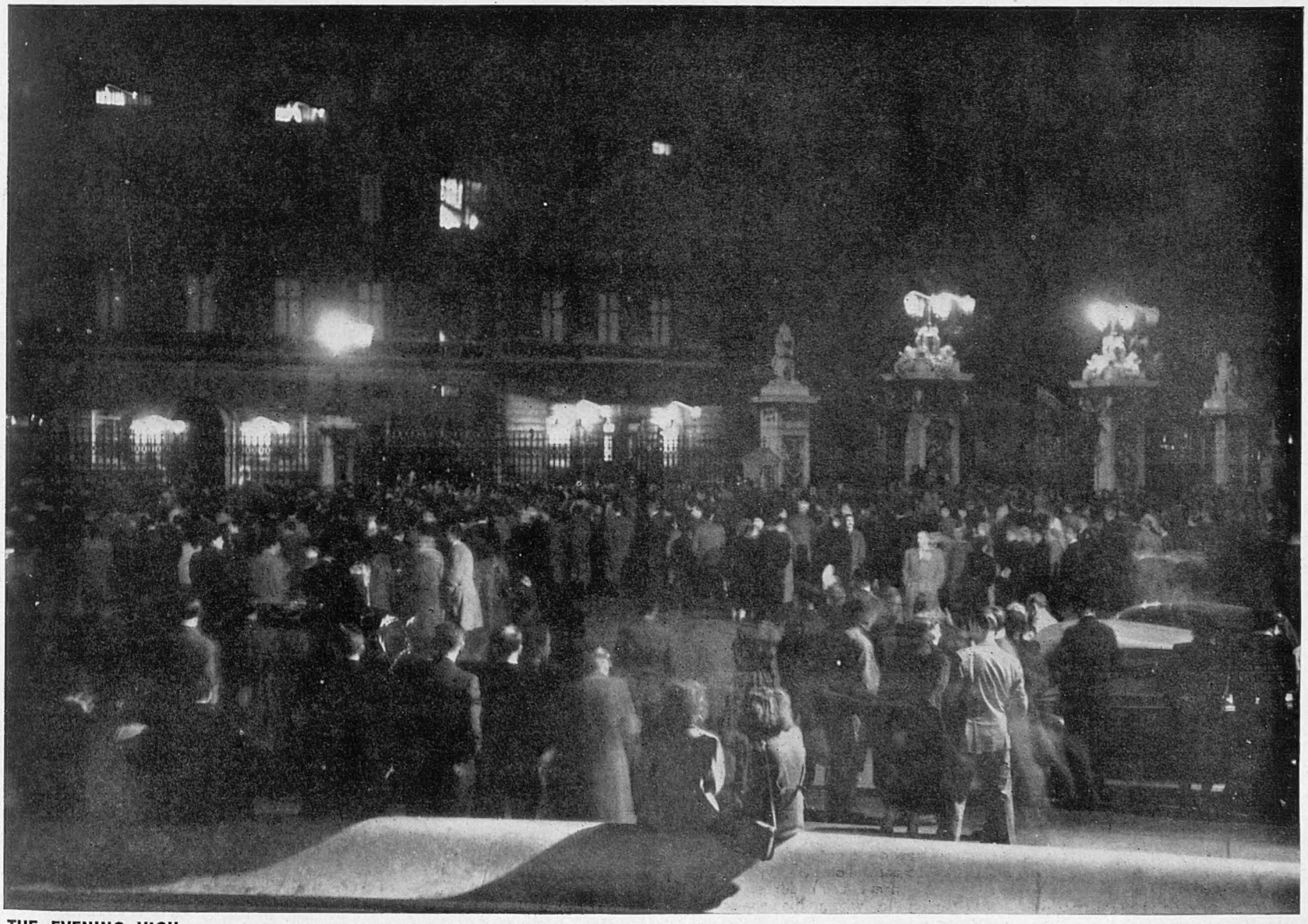
How Crowds at the Palace Welcomed the Royal Birth



LONDONERS READ THE NEWS OF THE ROYAL BIRTH : A glimpse of the throng outside Buckingham Palace last Sunday night when the official announcement was posted on the railings. There had been a crowd outside the Palace throughout the day, but its numbers swelled as darkness fell. The people first heard the news when a servant of the Royal Household crossed the forecourt to the gates and told a police constable, who relayed the message

SUNDAY MORNING OUTSIDE THE PALACE: The crowd round the steps of the Victoria Memorial and round the gates. Throughout the day it was expected that there might be an announcement at any moment, and there were never fewer than a thousand people in front of the Palace. When the announcement did come, it was made an hour after the child had been born

QUEEN MARY WAS WAITING AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE: The moment she heard the news she ordered her car to drive her to the Palace. This picture was taken through the windows of the car as a way was cleared through the crowd for her to enter the Palace gates. Her Majesty was given a tremendous welcome. When she returned to Marlborough House there were more cheers, and at one moment the car was brought to a standstill



THE EVENING VIGIL—LIGHTS ARE BURNING FROM THE WINDOWS OF THE PALACE, AND THE CROWD, WHICH HAS ALREADY ACCLAIMED THE NEWS, IS WAITING TO CHEER QUEEN MARY ON HER WAY: Up to a late hour the crowd stood fast, and there were calls for "Daddy," "Granny" and "Grandpa." Police tried to clear people from the railings, but they did not disperse until an official emerged from the Palace and stated that the Princess wished to rest

A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Princess Elizabeth's Baby.

—The historical statisticians have been busy with researches and the public has taken a very deep interest in our happiest of happy events at Buckingham Palace. It seems that the birth of a child to an Heiress Presumptive to the Throne of England is a very rare event. Only Matilda, Countess of Anjou, Mary of Scots and Princess Anne can be cited, and in none of those cases was the presumption of the mother to succeed to the throne particularly strong, from one cause or another. Then, the genealogists have been delving and have brought up a wealth of storied ancestry and illustrious blood. Then the know-all lady journalists assure us (if we need assurance) that the new baby will be treated very much as an ordinary child. It will not have diamond-studded bottles, nor Valenciennes lace nappies nor wear a miniature of the Royal crown when learning to walk. In short, the child, whom we welcome with joy, will be brought up as were the parents and grandparents of this very welcome addition to our Royal Family. And that upbringing has in all cases produced excellent results. The future is always obscure. A royal nursery in England is perhaps as secure a haven as this world can achieve to-day. The child will not for years to come be much troubled by affairs of State, and I will do no more at this stage than offer (so far as appropriate) Virgil's enchanting injunction to a V.I.P. in swaddling clothes :

Incipe, parve puer, matrem cognoscere risu.

There is certainly a deal of needed sunshine radiated by the smiles of our Reigning House to-day.

Mrs. Braddock Pays.

—As an amateur lawyer, I was interested in this libel action, for (before the event) I could not see for the life of me on what slender grounds her advisers based their belief in her winning her case. The " words complained of " were trenchant, but even if proved not meticulously exact in describing Mrs. Braddock's antics or actions they did not appear to contain charges actionable under the law of libel as it stands. Certainly the comment was made in good faith and on a matter of public interest. One man's meat is another man's poison. If I saw (for example) the typical music-hall " char " dancing a breakdown on the stage, I should find her performance, however talented, nauseous. But most of the audience would enjoy it very much. Mrs. Braddock is very popular among her own people and, I dare say, generally in Parliament ; forthright, cheerful and humorous. She undoubtedly performed some high-spirited antics on the occasion and got a ready laugh from her Labour confrères. Had I been in the gallery, I should have been nauseated. I cannot but suppose that the Speaker was " conscious of a rising feeling of nausea " (like Lord Loam). Whatever we may say or think of the decline of the dignity of Parliament in recent years, we must all agree that an unbroken succession of noble-minded, impartial and dignified Speakers have never ceased to uphold that dignity ; and the present holder of the office could hardly have viewed the scene without loathing. And so a special jury judged it.

NEW LIGHT ON BOSWELL AND JOHNSON—COLONEL RALPH ISHAM, THE WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN COLLECTOR OF BOSWELLIANA AND JOHNSONIANA, WHO HAS BEEN DISPLAYING HIS TREASURES AT THE GROLIER CLUB, NEW YORK, INCLUDING MORE THAN 2,000 LETTERS OF BOSWELL FOUND DURING THE PAST TWENTY YEARS IN SCOTTISH AND IRISH CASTLES : Pride of place among the latest acquisitions announced by Colonel Isham is Boswell's journal for 1763—the year in which the young Scot first met Johnson in the back parlour of the Davies' bookshop at Covent Garden. In the journal he describes Johnson as " Dreadful offensive, with sore eyes, palsy, slovenly dress, uncouth voice and dogmatical roughness of manner." Dr. James Clifford, an authority on the eighteenth century, commenting on Colonel Isham's finds, declared recently : " Put all this together and we have one of the greatest collections in the world. This throws light on all the age. It is an overwhelming find "

In China.

—It is an old jibe at human myopia to say that we are all more shocked by an accident in our own street than by the deaths of 10,000 from plague in China. Our present excuse may be to answer that " our street " is pretty full of incidents on a big enough scale to attract and hold our attention. But the " plague " in China is there, none the less, and on a very big scale ; and soon enough we must take note of it. For now Manchuria is wholly in Communist hands, with its vast resources, and half China may soon go the same way. Tientsin and Peking are threatened. If they fall, the strong Communist element in Northern China can join hands with Communist Manchuria and overrun all China between the Yangtse and the Great Wall. The truth appears to be that the Generalissimo is no longer the man he was, and the men he led are no longer resolute. They are tired of everlasting war and constant defeat. They would prefer peace at any price, if necessary under Communist rule. All these last months of fighting have apparently been half-hearted. Chiang's men retire, throwing away their new arms which cheaply furnish the Communists ; and city after city falls to the invader. The Chinese are a fearfully large proportion of the human race. If China went all red and stayed where she is, perhaps we might continue to forget her. But the Russians have long been intensely active in vitalising the Communist advance, and all the other Asiatic countries — India, Malaya, Burma, Siam, Indonesia—already deeply infected and similarly inspired, are targets in the vast movement. Thus the Yellow Peril reappears in huge and menacing form, and we cannot much longer avert our eyes, even if America has assumed prime responsibility for putting up the means to resist.

Communism Nearer Home.

—The French Upper House Elections, on the other hand, clearly show that nearer home, in Western Europe, Communism is receiving a definite check. The Communist landslide in France is most significant and has gone chiefly in favour of de Gaulle's party and policy. That policy is perhaps largely a negative one, an expression of a nation's disgust at its form of government by narrow party cliques and disgust at the sabotage of all serious efforts to restore French security and economy by Russian-inspired Communist activities. The French are not a primitive race. Educated or semi-educated, they lead the world in shrewdness and logical thinking. They recognise the appalling economic difficulties which must handicap even a strong Government in the tasks of reconstruction. They are acknowledged, and they claim to be, among the most advanced in political maturity, and it is odd that they should have suffered Communism—the crudest and most childish and primitive ideology ever profounded and practised—to get so strong a hold in France. The Americans first, then Britain (with less urgency), and France only third, have come to recognise clearly both the childishness and crudity of the methods of the Kremlin and the dangers of the policy it inspires all over the world. Communism can only succeed in the depths of economic distress, and no doubt the reason for France's tardy awakening lies in the magnitude of her economic collapse. The fires of Communism went over her before the east wind and with irresistible speed. The fire-fighters are mustering now at last, here in England, there in France ; and the advance has definitely been checked.

To Hang.

—We have been recently reminded that death by hanging is still the penalty for murder. No convicted murderer has been hanged since the Commons in April last narrowly carried the amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill which suspended the death penalty for a five-year trial period. That amendment was made of none effect by the Lords' rejection, as was a compromise amendment proposing " category " murders. Thus the law still stands that convicted murderers shall hang unless the Home Secretary finds such special circumstances as would justify His Majesty's clemency. Since April Mr. Ede has found justifications for reprieve in sixteen cases, 100 per cent. ; in all, he has reprieved twenty-six murderers this year. His latest decision to make no recommendation in the case of Griffiths and Clark is therefore exceptional ; proving the rule. Both men may well have anticipated the " customary " reprieve, and have regarded their sentences as a mere antiquated formality. It is a fair comment to say this much : the law is unaltered for what it has been on this subject for decades. Mr. Ede has found more justifications for His Majesty's clemency than has any of his predecessors in office in history.

Cost of Living.

—Socialist Back Benchers and the T.U.C. are alike worried by the high cost of living, so far as it affects the " lower income groups." Agreement to peg wages and profits has never been more than tentative. All sane men now appreciate the futility of the vicious spiral of higher wages chasing higher living costs, but all now appreciate that the cost of living has just (barely) outrun the widely and vastly increased scales of wages. The pound is worth, in terms of the necessities it can buy, all too little. These critics of the Chancellor have urged him, therefore, largely to reduce purchase-tax and indirect taxation, to restore the leather subsidy, and to cut duty on tobacco and beer. The Chancellor refused to commit himself, to anticipate his budget. He repeated his oft-told warning that *all* depends on increased exports, and that answer was made the more dusty by a late admission that the improvement in productivity per man is no longer being maintained. The hopeful curve is flattening out, and must, if maintained, affect exports. It is not for me to anticipate his budget. But I confess to a hunch that in the next budget my pipe tobacco will not cost more, and perhaps a trifle less. I shall be glad. And I would not be surprised to learn in April that a token penny had been shaved off direct taxation — 1950 casts her shadow before, albeit ours is an Iron Chancellor.

THE OLD STAGER

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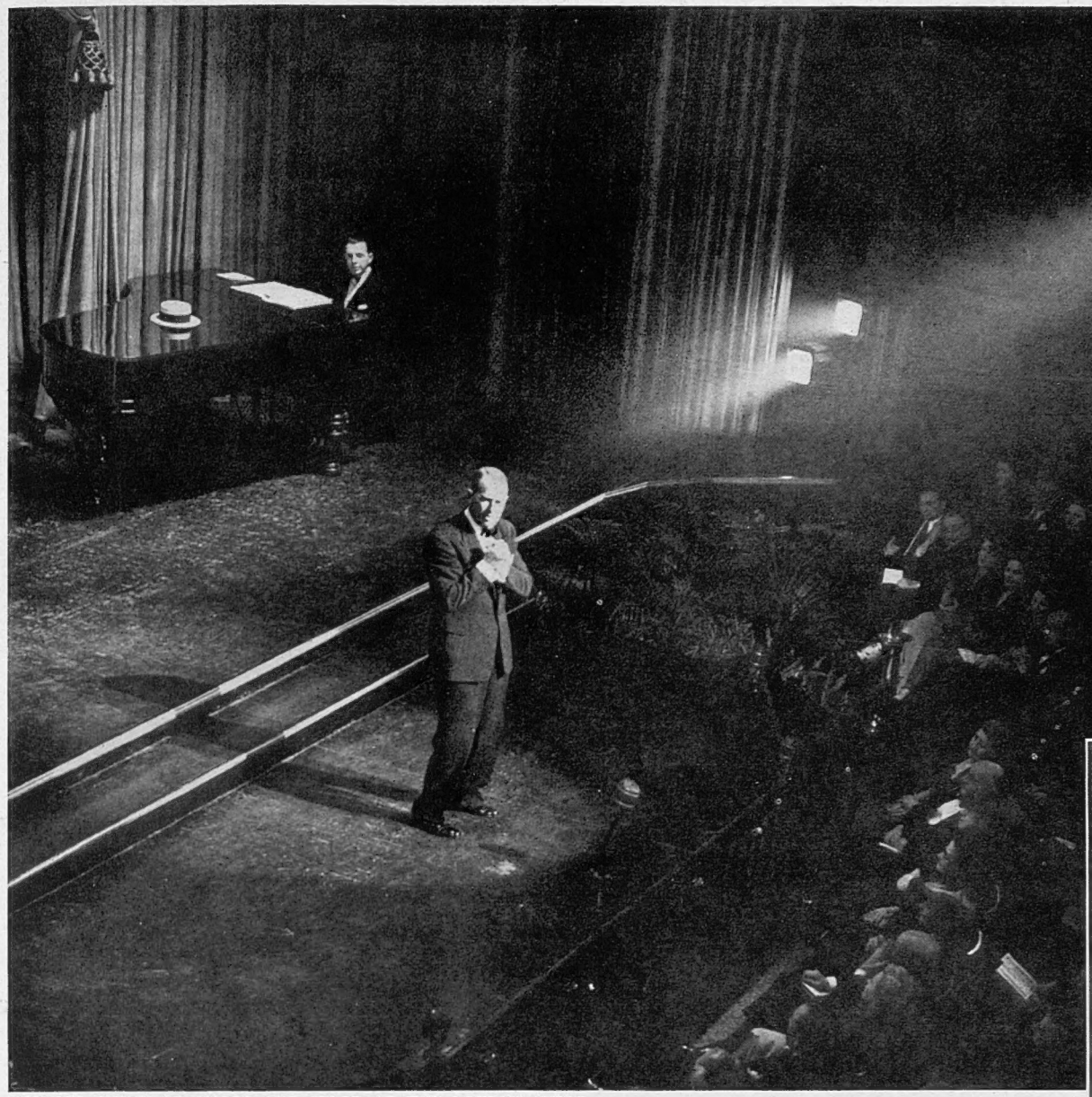
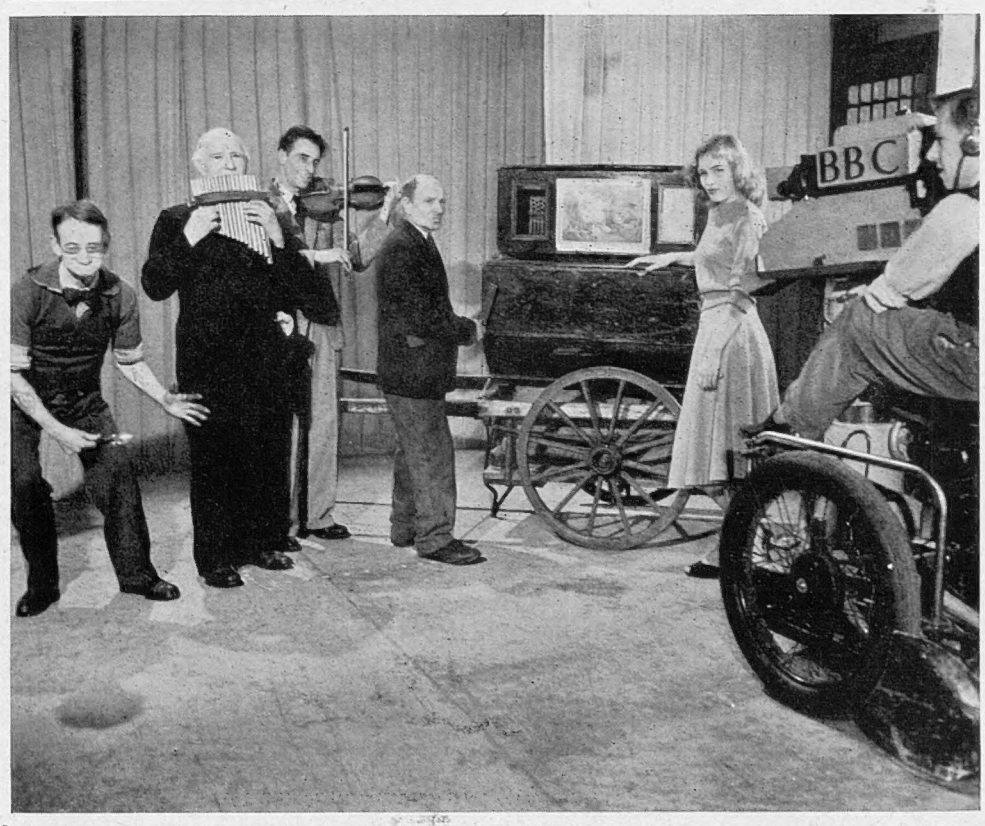


MAURICE CHEVALIER HOLDS THE STAGE AT THE LONDON HIPPODROME FOR TWO HOURS: The French comedian, now nearly sixty years of age, who has been delighting audiences with his one-man show. He first appeared on the stage in 1906, and from 1910 to 1913 was chief dancing partner to Mistinguett at the Folies Bergère, Paris. Chevalier's first appearance on the London stage was at the Palace Theatre in "Hullo America" in 1919, and he gave a solo act at the Dominion in 1930. In his present act, as irresistible as ever, Chevalier sings and mimes his way with all his old skill and never once appears to lose his grip on the audience

The RETURN of CHEVALIER

The Great French Comedian Gives a Remarkable One-man Show at the London Hippodrome

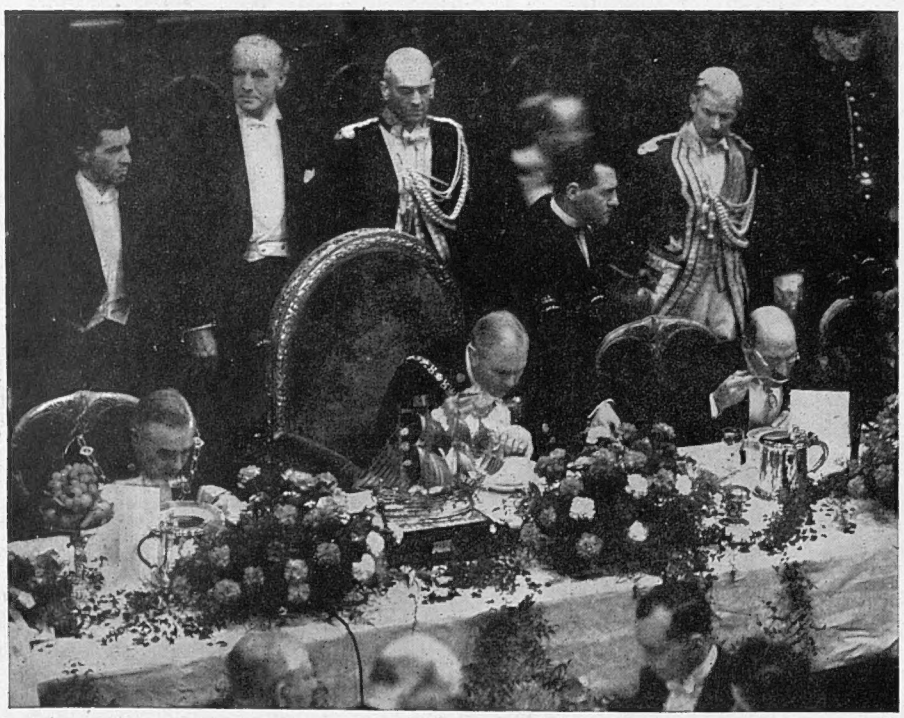


AN INSIDE BROADCAST OF THE OUTSIDE ENTERTAINERS—THE TELEVISION CAMERAS RECORD THE ANTICS OF THE "BUSKERS": **Last week, a television programme from Alexandra Palace featured some of the many men and women who entertain the London theatregoers during their wait in the queues, most of them very familiar figures.** In the left-hand picture, John Snagge, the "outside entertainer" from the London Palladium, demonstrates his paper-tearing act while he is accompanied on the accordion by Jack Hay. *On right*—Also appearing in the same programme were, from left to right, Bango-Charlie, familiar spoon-percussionist; Pat O'Leary and his pan-pipes; violinist Leonard Wells; organ-grinder Cornelius Huggett and Eileen Cavalla, a very pretty "barrow girl" from Rupert Street market. Mr. O'Leary was born a Hungarian gypsy, but took his name from the Irish family in whose house he was born

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLY IN LONDON'S BLITZED GUILDHALL: Sir George Aylwen presiding over the gathering on the evening following his ceremonial drive through the City. On Sir George's left hand is Mr. Attlee, and on his right hand is Sir Frederick Wells, the former Lord Mayor, upon whom a baronetcy has just been conferred. Last year the banquet was held at the Mansion House, when the number of guests was limited to about 300, but this year the banquet returned to its historic setting at London's Guildhall

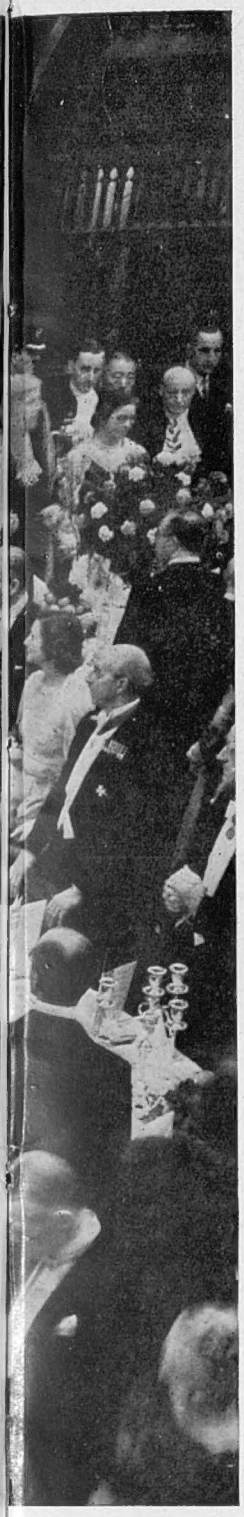
GUILDHALL SPLENDOURS REVIVED

The Lord Mayor's Banquet Returns to Its Historic Setting



CONSUMING THE TURTLE SOUP AT THE LORD MAYORAL BANQUET: Sir Frederick Wells, the former Lord Mayor, Sir George Aylwen, the new Lord Mayor, and Mr. Attlee at the head of the table at the Guildhall. One newspaper report stated that the turtles used for making the soup were given champagne and oysters on their arrival at Northolt. It was explained that this was to put them "in good heart"

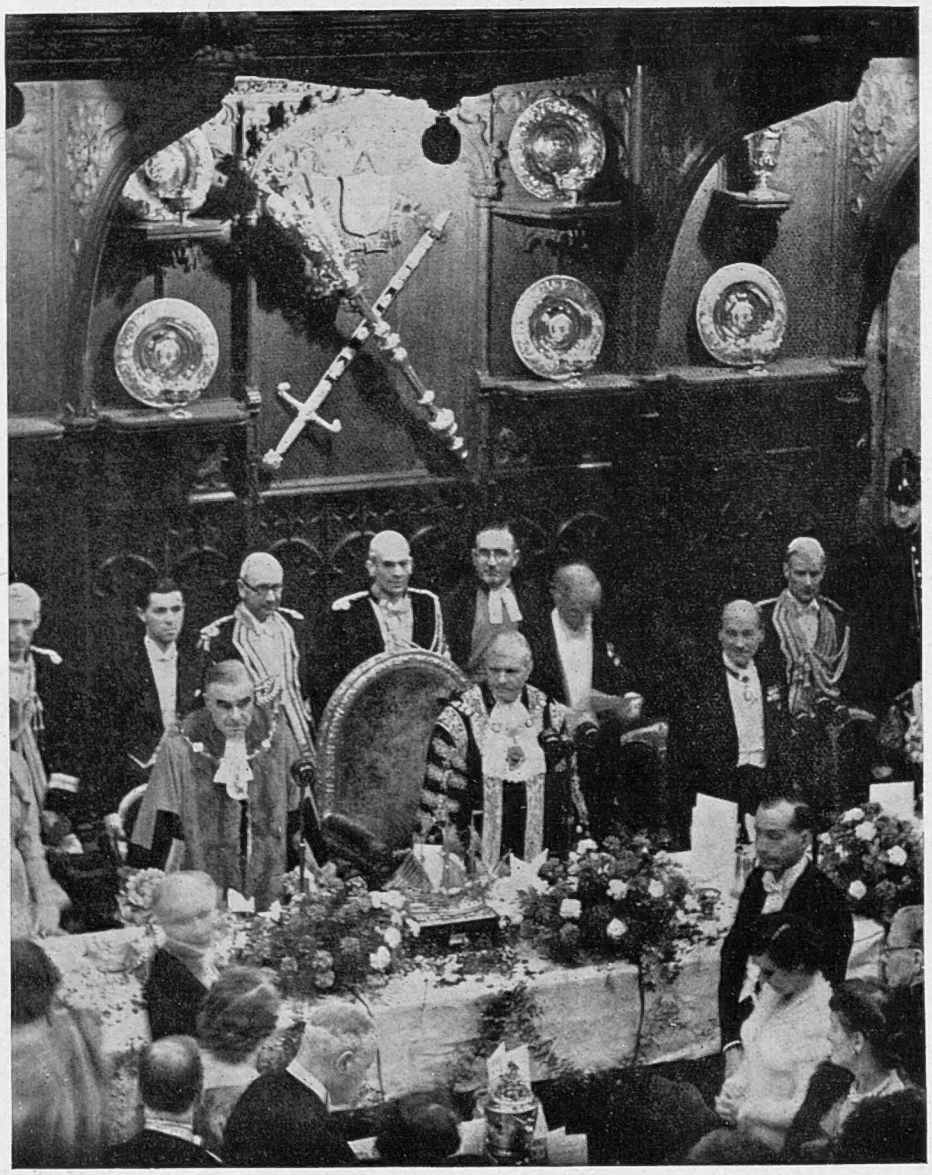
THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND THE PRIME MINISTER: Sir George Aylwen talking with Mr. Attlee during the banquet. This was the fourth time as Prime Minister and the second time at Guildhall that Mr. Attlee had replied to the toast of his Majesty's Ministers. The new Lord Mayor, who is intimately connected with the work of St. Bartholomew's, is the chairman of the Voluntary Hospitals Committee for London



THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS USUAL CUSTOM, WORE A LOUNGE SUIT: Mr. Aneurin Bevan and his wife, Miss Jennie Lee, M.P., who wore evening dress, seen in the centre of the great throng of 860 guests

The Lord Mayoral Banquet of 1948, complete with gold plate from the Mansion House and with genuine turtles to provide the soup, had all the trappings of pre-war civic elegance, and this year no fewer than 860 guests were received by the new Chief Magistrate, Sir George Aylwen, and Lady Aylwen. Mr. Attlee's speech, in reply to the toast of his Majesty's Ministers, spoke of Britain's vital interest in the well-being and security of Europe and of the lead given by this country in the West. The Prime Minister also referred at length to the constitutional advances of the Commonwealth

MARSHAL OF THE R.A.F. LORD TEDDER AND LADY TEDDER BEING RECEIVED AT THE GUILDHALL: The Chief of the Air Staff and his wife being greeted by Sir George Aylwen and Lady Aylwen at the Guildhall, where a reception preceded the Lord Mayoral Banquet



THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE PRESIDES BENEATH THE CITY SWORD AND MACE: The Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Aylwen, at the head of the banquet. Red and white carnations, the gold plate from the Mansion House, and silver candelabra decorated the long tables in the Banqueting Hall and made a vivid contrast to the war-scarred walls

"ECONOMIC SANCTIONS" and MARSHALL AID

The Link Between Exports and the Communist Menace

By FERDINAND TUOHY

ANSWERING a member of the public at Bristol, Sir Stafford Cripps said he saw no connection between our export drives and the Communist menace—another way of referring to the cold war initiated by Soviet Russia against the West.

If this were strictly so, all sixteen of the Marshall Aid countries would be doing the right and sensible thing in exporting all they could, excepting specific war implements and supplies, to Russia and her satellites the while the latter continued to do everything in their power to wreck the economy of the West, tantamount to the West strengthening the East while the East calculatingly weakened the West.

Sir Stafford confirmed the latter process in a subsequent address in the House. Local agents and allies of the Cominform, he said, were carrying the cold war right into the economic life of all democratic countries. "The spearhead of that attack has been against Western Union because the Soviet Union hope that by creating a chronic economic weakness they may be able to win domination by their fifth-column agents as they already have done in, for instance, Czechoslovakia."

Exports fortify the recipients thereof. Manifestly, therefore, there does exist a connection between the volume of trade the West dispatches to the "Iron Curtain" countries, and the Communist menace, otherwise Soviet capacity to wreck Western economy. One need do no more than quote one who has proved himself a correctly-seeing champion of Western counter-attack, the American Military Governor in Germany.

General Clay says he has received information that the economy of the Russian Zone is virtually at a standstill. "They need hard coal, spare parts and steel, which we used to send them from Western Germany. They are unable to get them, and this has closed down the economy of their zone."

Russia's Germans in Berlin are campaigning for Clay's removal, which is not surprising. The General believes in carrying the cold-war eastwards, and in so doing has raised the issue of trading with the cold war enemy. To what extent ought the Western nations to modify their trading with the "Iron Curtain" countries, but especially with Russia, as one means of speeding the day when the West shall have caught up sufficiently, as to be anxious no longer regarding the outcome?

That we have "got hold of something" here is shown by the reaction of a Molotov, who struck a new line about imperialistic strangling of trade between Eastern and Western Europe, and the charge made by the Polish Foreign Minister at the Palais de Chaillot, that the United States had refused "for political reasons" to grant export licences to American firms desiring to ship goods to Poland. Each has been touched on the raw, and others like them.

A world revolution has to be paid for—alone the sustaining of French Communism makes severe inroads on the Kremlin-Cominform exchequer—and a major contribution to footing the bill is expected from a continuance of favourable trade exchanges with the world at large and the tempting, close-at-hand West in particular.

Doubtless feeling the same chill wind, Mr. Platts-Mills clamoured for maximum trade with Russia at a Soviet anniversary meeting in Central Hall. According to the Russians, Mr. Zilliacus also talks sense when he avers that without large-scale trade between Britain and Russia there can be no solution for England. Under a Henry Wallace, there would have been a similar large-scale trade between Russia and the United States. Where others differ from these gentlemen, concerns the date of such large-scale trading. Should it be postponed?

Speaking before the United Nations Economic Committee in Paris, the American representative, Mr. Thorp, made it clear that America could scarcely be expected to supply materials "for building up the military potential of countries which have openly and repeatedly proclaimed their hostility towards the programmes and purposes of the United States and other peace-loving countries."

As this evidently caused a misapprehension "back home," Mr. Thorp followed up with a broadcast in which he said that the cutting-off of trade between Eastern and Western Europe would be fatal to European recovery. He never meant that. *But* . . . "when they [Poland and Czechoslovakia] complain about preferential treatment—discrimination in a sense—against them, I quite frankly admit that this is what we are doing. Goods destined for Eastern Europe are screened to make sure none of them will increase the military potential of the region."

To which one may be permitted to add that the Americans view military potential in a very wide manner, and rightly, since so little is now untransmutable from the innocent ploughshare!

Doubtless the Americans also remember how they sold scrap to the Japanese up to a very late date. Not that developing the sinews of someone obviously preparing to hit you is anything new. Nations that lived to regret it developed Hitler's and Mussolini's sinews almost up to the outbreak of war. The idea behind this practice is that the putting of more trade in his way renders the aggressively-minded one less difficult. One could just as well prove the exact opposite.

Not all the pressing salesmanship of the Board of Trade, nor yet the all-night session of its chief, after which Mr. Harold Wilson announced his capacity to drink Slavs under the table, have had the slightest effect on Mr. Stalin's distinctly hostile attitude to Britain in general and its Labour Government in particular.

There is added point to this because the Government is at it again. "Negotiations between Mr. Bottomley, Secretary of Overseas Trade, and Vlas Kientsov, head of the Soviet Trade Mission here, have reached a point at which the former is likely to leave soon for Moscow. A four-year pact is envisaged, under which we hope to secure substantial quantities of timber and foodstuffs in return for machinery, electrical goods and raw materials."

"I believe I have convinced them," says Mr. Bottomley, "that the way to do trade is to have confidence in each other. If we can build up confidence it will help to remove the threat of war." Admirable sentiment which quite a number of distinguished ones have sought to ensure before Mr. Bottomley!

Confidence is, indeed, necessary on one side, seeing that—more important considerations aside, which militate against heavy trading—the Russians do not even honour their commitments. While they have kept up deliveries of the 750,000 tons of coarse grain promised under last autumn's agreement they have not concluded all their contracts to purchase British machinery in return.

"One reason, it is believed, is a desire to use sterling to get raw materials such as rubber." Behind this seemingly innocuous statement lies the pith of the matter. The Russians wanted to continue importing such things as jet engines and certain machine tools, and because the export of the former has been stopped and the tools are more closely controlled, they have turned to the rubber of Ceylon.

The Soviet Union has been trying to outbid the United States for the entire crop of this prime raw material of war, and, as Ceylon's defence and foreign policy are conducted from Whitehall, the home Government is far more closely involved than if self-governing Australia or Canada had the yea or nay in regard to the rubber's disposal.

If the United Kingdom were to stop all imports from the Soviet Union to-morrow, such an act would principally involve the housing programme and animal feed. We should have to seek elsewhere, and maybe pay more, for timber and coarse grain. What used to be the third main import from Russia, petrol and oil known to motorists as ROP, has just been ended by the Russians themselves.

If Russia could no longer import from the Commonwealth, her cold war conducted against the latter would be the poorer for such "strategic supplies" as rubber, wool, machinery, tools, spare parts and electrical goods, which happen to be some of the very things of which the Soviet Union and its satellites stand most in need if they are to build up their strength as and while they seek to bring about a corresponding weakness among Western nations.

The long-term riches of the Eastern Bloc are prodigious, but before they can be transmuted into short-term progress there must be industrial capacity to turn coal into electricity, minerals into steel, and steel into machinery. All the nations of the Bloc are in urgent need of transport and machines of every kind. One sees this reflected in what is going to Yugoslavia from Britain, under an agreement which expires next September.

The Yugoslavs are buying 100,000 tons of crude oil, many thousand tons of raw wool, 10,000 tyres and inner tubes, and £50,000 worth of motor spare parts, and various kinds of machinery to a total value of over £3,000,000, including over £500,000 of electro-technical machinery.

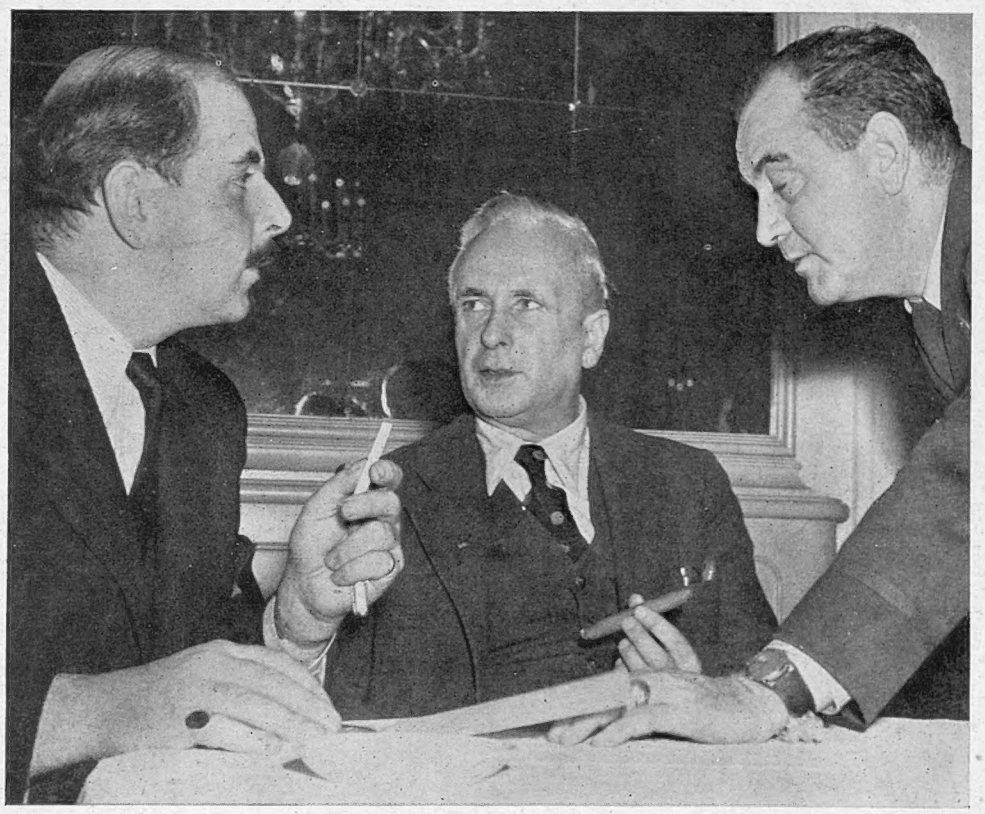
All the satellites have Plans—from two to five years. The question is: how far ought the West to facilitate these Plans at this juncture while the beneficiaries are working overtime to sabotage the West's own efforts at rebuilding? It is a question which the U.N. Economic Commission experts touring Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland to study the chances of developing trade, might well bear in mind.

Not Russia nor any single one of her satellites has come up to specification in regard to well-being under Sovietism. On the contrary, reports tell of lowering standards of living. Why interfere with a process that can only tell in the long run against the inceptors of the cold war?

There may be a political warfare case for treating this or that satellite differently to Russia. What matters is recognition of the fact that trading—to trade or not to trade, and, if the former, how much?—is an integral part of the cold war. From which it automatically devolves that the West should get together on a common trading front with respect to the Eastern Bloc.

What else would that be, but conforming to Sir Stafford's call for the Western European countries to strengthen one another by the fullest economic co-operation?

Coming to cases, Britain, Sweden, Belgium and Switzerland are the European countries whose exports are of most interest to the Kremlin, and two of them are not of the Marshall Sixteen. But Switzerland, at any rate, would be likely to give co-operation.



FIRST-HAND NEWS OF THE GROWTH OF THE GERMAN-MANNED RED ARMY: Surgeon-General Dr. Walther Schreiber (centre), who escaped recently into the United States Zone from the Russian Zone of Germany, being interviewed in Frankfurt, where he declared that the People's Police in Eastern Germany is manned by Russian-trained Germans and commanded by former Wehrmacht generals. He stated that the Russians are building up this organisation rapidly, arming it with tanks and heavy artillery. Among those in command are four German generals of the Second World War. They wear blue uniforms with their old blue Wehrmacht shoulder badges attached. "It is only a matter of time before they get back their red General Staff trousers," said Surgeon-General Schreiber

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AS THE BERLIN BLOCKADE TIGHTENS

The Western Allies Rush Ahead with New Airfields

Of recent weeks Russia has been steadily tightening controls to stop industrial goods, food and materials from reaching Western Berlin. The blockade is tightened by instituting new and more stringent controls at the sector boundaries. Meanwhile, the Western Allies have been going ahead with all speed in making the air-lift 100 per cent. effective, and the creation of the new airfield in the French Sector of Berlin and the new runway at Fuhlsbuettel, near Hamburg, illustrated on this page, is evidence of what is being achieved. The Tegel airfield owes much to the hard work put in by 15,000 Berliners

READY FOR THE NIGHT SHIFT AT TEGEL AIRFIELD : Powerful lamps illuminating the new landing-ground in the French Sector of Berlin, where 15,000 German workers have carried out the task of converting this former shooting-range for the purposes of the air-lift. When this picture was taken all was ready for one of the night shifts to start

LEVELLING THE TOP LAYER OF CRUSHED ROCK : German workers preparing the runway at Tegel. Bricks and rubble have been brought from blitzed buildings in Berlin to provide a base for the asphalt. 750,000 cubic yards of earth have been moved by hand

THE NEW AIRFIELD AT FUHLSBUETTEL, NEAR HAMBURG : In the foreground are levelling machines and concrete-laying machines used in the construction of the runway. In the background are planes already taking part in the "lift"

DRYING THE SAND USED IN RUNWAY CONSTRUCTION AT THE TEGEL AIRFIELD : Workers piling the sand round the metal pipes in which fires were lit with brushwood and other material. The sand could not be used in its wet state as it would ruin the asphalt surface

A LEVELLING MACHINE IN OPERATION ON THE NEW RUNWAY AT FUHLSBUETTEL : As the machine advances down the runway, ensuring that the ground is perfectly even before the concrete is laid, a small wave of sand is kept in front of the machine, and this fills out any last remaining cavities. The runway at Fuhlsbuettel will be 1¾ miles in length, and will greatly extend the importance of this airfield in the Berlin "lift." By the use of the latest types of runway-laying and levelling machinery, the whole task has been completed at speed

EUROPE LOOKS BACK

Some Recent Commemorations and Other Pictures from the Foreign News

On left and below—While in Moscow Marshal Timoshenko, hero of the earliest days of the Russian defence against the Germans, was taking the salute in the Red Square at a mass parade to celebrate the anniversary of the 1917 revolution, there was a lesser parade in Berlin. The march of the Red Army troops to their war memorial involved them entering the British Sector. They found the streets almost completely free of crowds. Only a few weeks ago the Tiergarten had been the scene of the tearing-down of the Soviet flag by youths who gained the summit of the Brandenburger Tor

THE RED ARMY IN BERLIN CELEBRATES THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION : A Russian general addressing officers and men from the steps of the war memorial in the Tiergarten. The soldiers assembled just inside the Soviet Sector and marched through the Brandenburger Tor to the memorial, which is a few hundred yards inside the British Sector. The gun and the tank seen in the picture form part of the war memorial

RUSSIAN TROOPS MARCH INTO THE BRITISH SECTOR THROUGH THE BRANDENBURG GATE : Headed by a thirty-piece band, 1,000 men took part in the ceremony on the occasion of the thirty-first anniversary of the Revolution

REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY IN PARIS—HONOURING THE MEMORY OF FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT : Mr. Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador to France, with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt outside the American Church of the Holy Trinity, Avenue George V, where they attended a special service in commemoration of the landing of the Allies in North Africa and in memory of the late President

THE RADIO PLAYS ITS PART IN PUTTING A BRAKE ON AMERICAN CRIME : Patrolman George Melville with five suspects lined up against a railing on the outskirts of Brookline, Massachusetts. The arrests occurred after Paul Nowak, a sailor, had been attacked without provocation in the streets of South Boston, Massachusetts. Nowak managed to get away from his assailants and to take the number of their car. He telephoned the police immediately, and within a few minutes five radio police cars converged on the Worcester Turnpike, where the quintet was speedily apprehended

THE POPE ATTENDS A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SIX CARDINALS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE PAST YEAR : His Holiness enthroned in the Sistine Chapel, where the service took place. This picture gives some idea of the superb frescoes to which the Chapel owes its fame. The wall paintings were executed by Florentine and Umbrian masters in the late fifteenth century

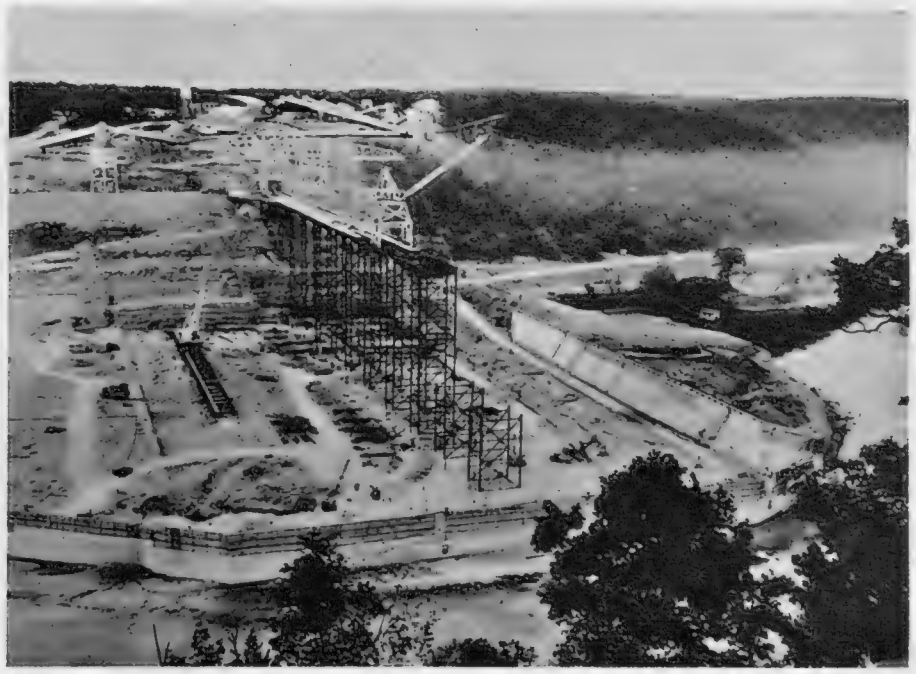
PERSONALITIES IN THE CHINESE STRUGGLE NOW REACHING A CRUCIAL PHASE : *Left*—General Fu Tso-yi, who has been given command of all the Nationalist troops attempting to stem the Communist advance in North China. To him Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is said to have handed over military authority, declaring that he need not refer back to the executive in implementing any measures he may deem necessary. *Right*—Mao Ts-tung, the President of the Chinese Communist State, whose armies poured south after capturing Mukden, the last Nationalist stronghold in Manchuria

THE TANGLED SITUATION IN INDONESIA—THE DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES AND THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR-GENERAL TAKES HIS DEPARTURE FROM TROUBLED JAVA: *Left*—Dr. Stikker (wearing white suit), Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands Government, greeting members of the United Nations Good Offices Committee after his arrival in Batavia "to see for himself" the seriousness of what he has described as "an alarming situation." *Right*—Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, last Lieutenant Governor-General (also wearing white suit), bidding farewell to Raymond Berremans, the Belgian member of the United Nations Good Offices Committee, which is seeking to ease the situation between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republican Government

In all South-East Asia there is probably no more tangled situation than that which exists in Indonesia to-day. The Republican Government troops in Indonesia have lately put down a Communist rising at Madiun, and the Indonesian Communist leader Muso is said to have been killed. The Republicans, on the other hand, have been increasingly at loggerheads with their old masters, the Dutch, and Dr. Stikker, the Dutch Foreign Minister, has alleged that the terms of the truce have been violated repeatedly by the Republicans. Dr. Stikker's arrival in Batavia, which coincided with the departure of Dr. Van Mook, whose office is now declared redundant, was for the express purpose of looking into the situation, and he declared his intention of meeting Dr. Hatta, the Republican Prime Minister. Meanwhile, the United Nations Good Offices Committee has been hard at work upon its unenviable task of mediation. Java Communists have alleged that the Communist rising at Madiun was really planned by the American State Department with the Indonesian Republicans

THE PLIGHT OF ARAN: Sean O'Conghaile, village grocer at Inisheer, on the lonely Atlantic isle of Aran, shows empty flour-sacks to hungry customers. When this picture was taken no supplies had been brought to the island for nearly three weeks, because the crew of the supply ship *Dun Aengus*, of Galway, Western Ireland, had struck for more pay. The Catholic village priest, Father Thomas Varley, battled across the twelve miles of open sea to urge a compromise between owners and crew, as fears arose on the island that food would run out despite the most stringent rationing. His action was, in part, successful, and on November 7 a mercy ship put out from Galway

THE PLANE THAT BROUGHT GOOD NEWS TO ARAN: When it landed on the shores of the isolated Atlantic isle the pilot of the plane was able to tell the islanders that a food ship was about to set out from Galway with vitally-needed supplies

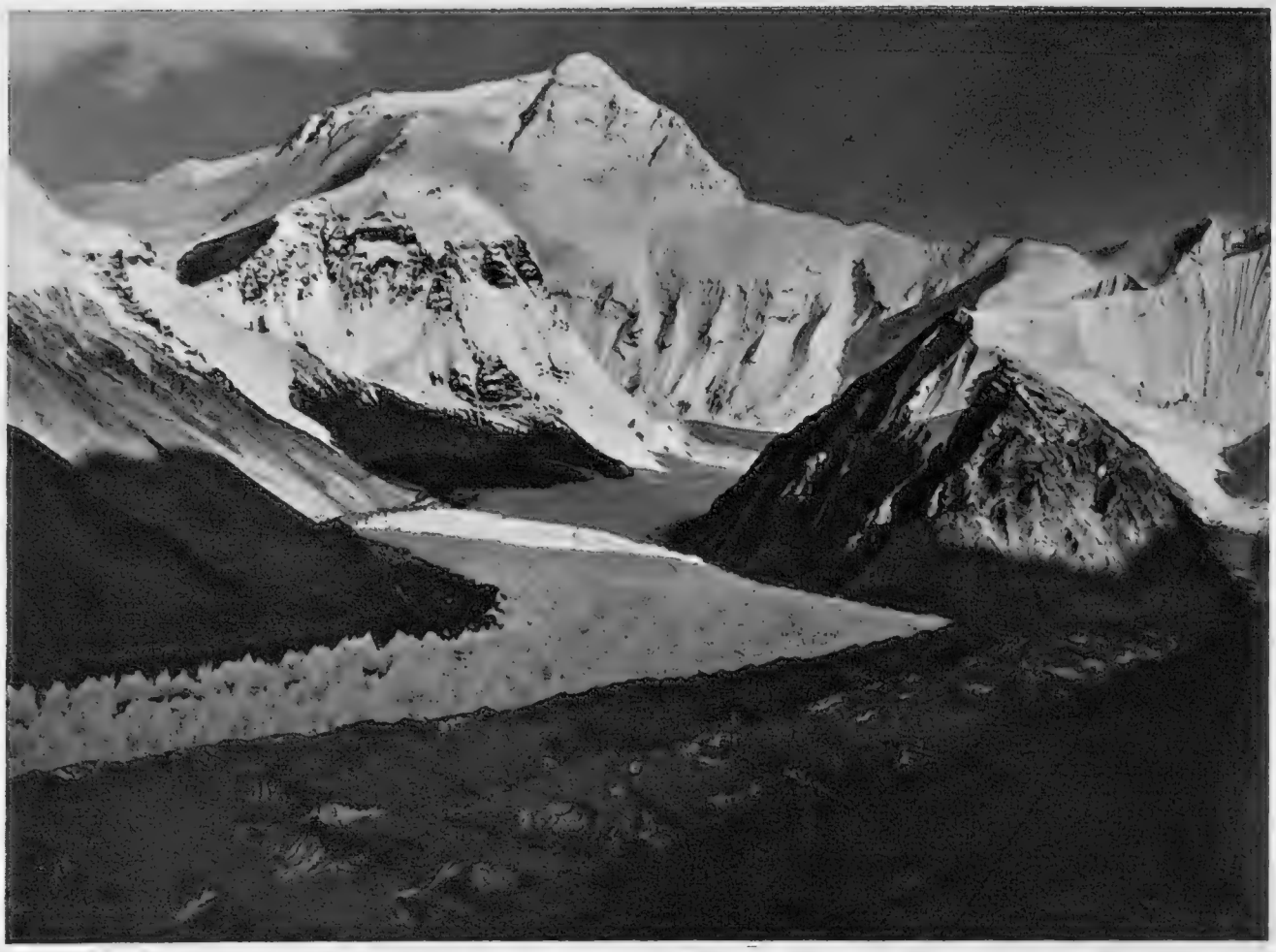


ONE OF THE LARGEST BELT-CONVEYERS IN THE WORLD IN OPERATION ON AN ARKANSAS PROJECT: *Left*—The conveyer carrying material to the concrete-mixing machines. The conveyer runs alongside a road en route to the site of the Bull Shoals Dam, which is seen (*on right*) under construction on the White River. The conveyer is seven miles long, and takes the material from quarries situated in the Ozark Hills. Altogether the dam will require about 4,000,000 tons of rock before the project, the fifth largest hydro-electric undertaking in the United States, is finally brought to completion. Engineers constantly patrol along the conveyer line to watch over any breakdown in the equipment. The White River lies about 100 miles to the north-east of the city of Little Rock

The ASSAULTS on EVEREST

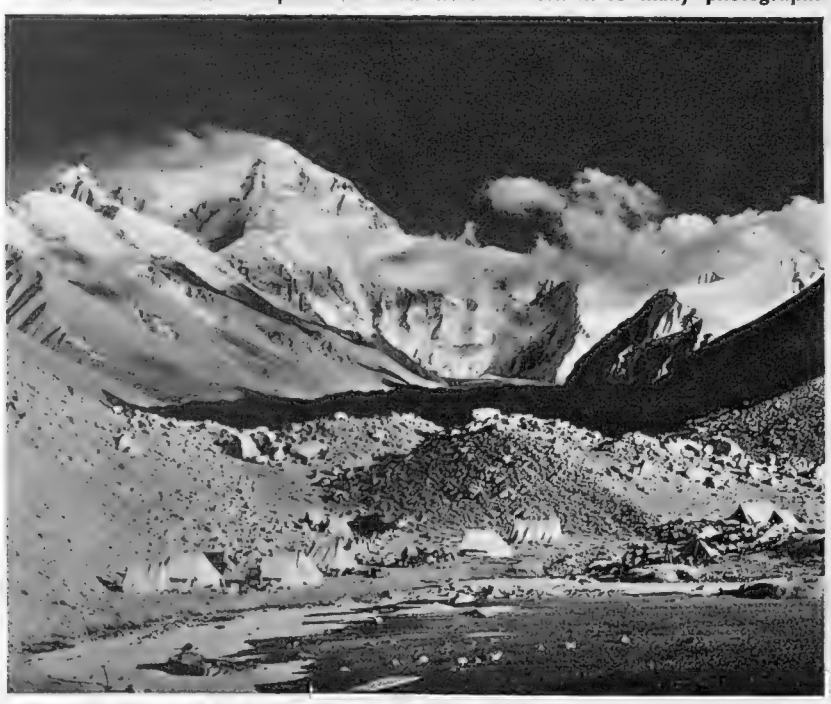
How the World's Loftiest Peak has Defied All Comers

As a mad enterprise rashly pushed on regardless of danger, it is possible that Everest might be climbed, particularly if the luck of the weather was with the climbers, but to climb it as mountaineers would have it climbed, with due regard for margins of safety, would seem to be well-nigh impossible. At any rate, that is the conclusion to which many readers may come after reading *Kingdom of Adventure : Everest* (Collins. 21s.), the remarkable chronicle of man's series of abortive assaults on the world's highest summit. The book is edited and in part written by James Ramsay Ullman, who also uses as part of the text the narratives of some of the great participants in the assaults, such men as George Leigh Mallory, who lost his life upon the peak in 1924, Odell, Ruttledge, Eric Shipton, and Frank Smythe. It is a fascinating story, made even more remarkable by the glowing prose to which many of the narrators were inspired by all they saw.



THE MOST FORMIDABLE OF ALL VIEWS OF EVEREST : The as yet unconquered peak seen from the Rongbuk Glacier, the line of approach adopted by the successive expeditions which have sought to gain the summit. The late George Leigh Mallory, who lost his life on Everest in 1924, described it as "a prodigious white fang excrescent from the jaw of the world"

THE COHORTS OF THE MONSOON GATHER ROUND THE SLOPES OF EVEREST : The peak blanketed in monsoon snow, when its impregnability is most secure. From the summit blows the plume of snow which is seen in so many photographs



EVEREST FROM THE BASE CAMP : The awe-inspiring sight which has met the gaze of members of so many abortive expeditions. In all, the assailants upon Everest have barely a month when the weather permits climbing at a great altitude, so speed is essential to the attack. Even now little is known of the difficulties that have to be encountered on the last stretch of 1,000 ft.

A CAMP ON THE NORTH COL : Members of one of the Everest expeditions at the point where they crossed the great ice ridge preparatory to their assault on the North Peak. The Col has been the first important objective in all past expeditions, and has not always been reached without mishap, as Mr. Ullman describes in his book "Kingdom of Adventure"

CRUISING OVER GLACIER BAY, SOUTH-EAST ALASKA: One of six Lockheed P2V Neptunes from United States Navy Photographic Squadron No. 1 engaged in the aerial survey of Alaska, the first important survey of its kind carried out in the past twenty years. Six Lockheeds were used in this project, which took the whole of last summer, and the special improved cameras have furnished vital information regarding the economic possibilities of the 30,000 square miles of rugged terrain so far charted

A SKY SURVEY OF ALASKA'S WEALTH

Lockheed Reconnaissance Planes Map 30,000 Square Miles of Rugged Terrain

Alaska, which may follow Hawaii into the United States of America, both territories becoming full states of the Union, is receiving much fuller attention these days compared with the time when Mr. Secretary Seward bought it in 1867 for a penny an acre and was held to have wasted the American people's money. Evidencing this growing official interest in the territory is the United States Naval Survey, which was carried out last summer and, in addition to furnishing the data for new and better maps, also revealed some of the water-power possibilities of the "Panhandle" from Skagway to the south. From the aerial survey estimates are also being made of Alaska's considerable wood pulp resources

THREE NEPTUNES FLYING IN FORMATION OVER THE SOUTH END OF THE MOUNT FAIRWEATHER RANGE: Two dramatic photographs from South-East Alaska, showing the Brady icefield in the background. As a result of this aerial survey, made in the course of last summer, accurate maps will now be produced of a large part of the coastal area of Alaska. The survey was undertaken by the United States Navy in co-operation with the Department of the Interior

LONDON'S BIG ORDER OF CORNISH GRANITE

DRILLING AT THE KIT HALL GRANITE QUARRY: Men engaged in quarrying stone for the new Thames Embankment which is to be built up in the reclaimed river area between County Hall and the south approach to Waterloo Bridge—an area that will form part of the grounds for the great exhibition of 1951. *Inset on left*—A vast cleft in a slab of granite created by the firing of an explosive charge following drilling operations. The contract for London's new embankment involves the purchase of Cornish granite to the value of £250,000, and no fewer than six granite quarries will be engaged in this task over a two-year period

SPLITTING GRANITE—FILLING A CLEFT WITH EXPLOSIVES: Men engaged in the initial work of cutting out slabs of Cornish granite for the big Thames Embankment contract

TO BE USED IN THE REBUILDING OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT: Marking slabs of cut granite at the Kit Hall Quarry, Callington, which is also engaged on the Embankment project. As a result of this new contract full employment is guaranteed in six big Cornish granite quarries

RETURN TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. Truman Welcomed in Washington, D.C., After His Great Electoral Triumph

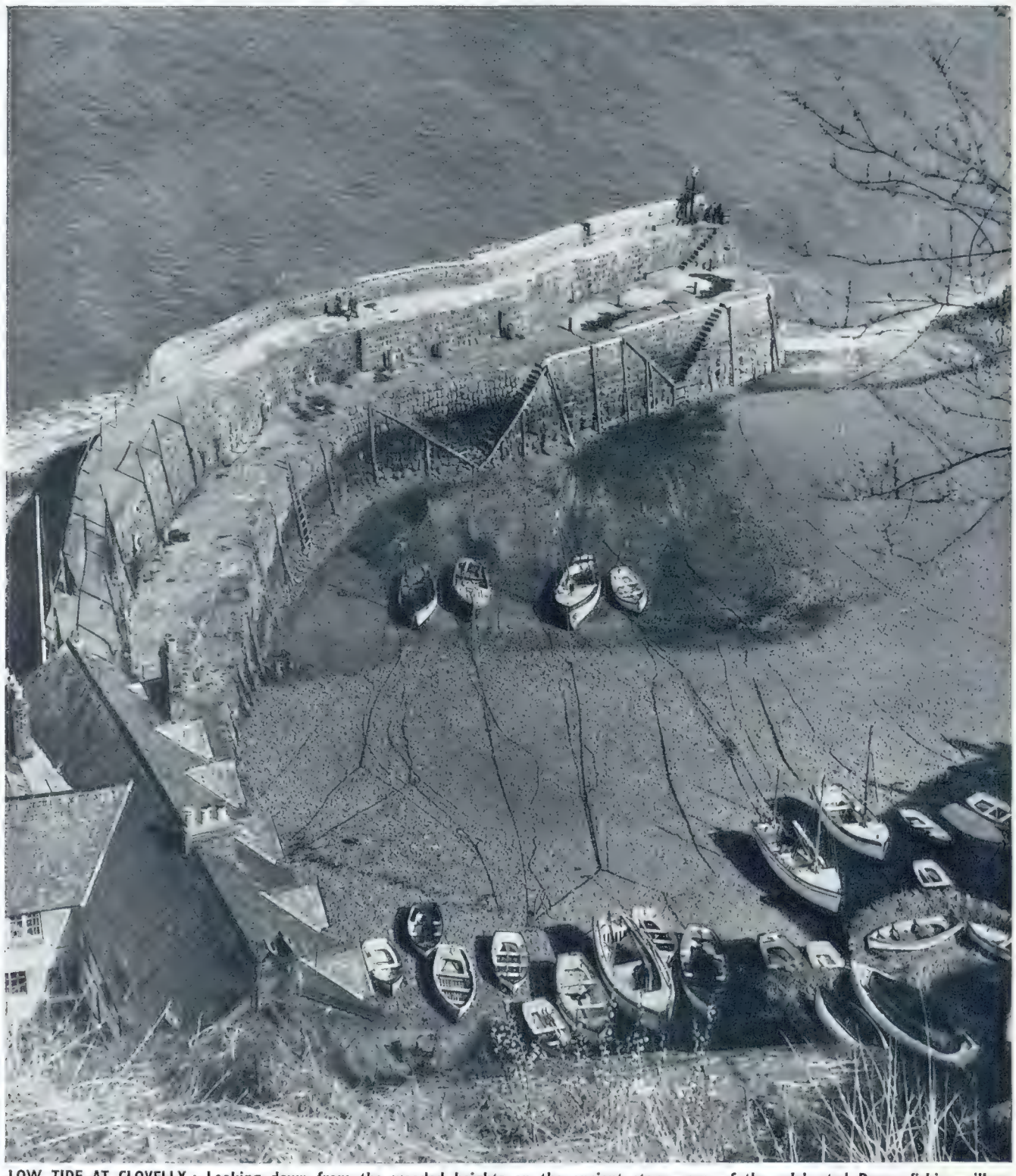
PRESIDENT TRUMAN RETURNS TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND DELIVERS A POST-ELECTION MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES : The President, after being welcomed by one of the largest crowds ever seen in the capital, made a short speech from the steps of his official home. He reminded his hearers of the grave issues that would face him during his four years of office, and appealed for the co-operation of the whole American people. Senator Barkley, who is seen standing behind the President, then came to the microphone. The next Vice-President declared that the result of the election proved one thing—"that the American people do their own thinking and voting on election day." Senator Barkley, who is seventy-two years of age, will be of the greatest value to Mr. Truman in his capacity as President of the Senate, and he will play a big part in steering legislation through Congress. He has been in the Senate for twenty-two years and was chosen by Roosevelt to be the majority leader in 1937

RIDING IN TRIUMPH THROUGH THE VOTELESS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA : President Truman and Vice-President-elect Alben Barkley waving from an open car as they drove with their families through Washington after the surprise Democratic victory in the Presidential election. Washington, D.C., is a District of the United States without voting rights, but people of the Federal capital turned out in strength to accord Mr. Truman a triumph

FOUR MORE YEARS IN WASHINGTON : The Presidential party standing on the steps of the White House after their drive in triumph through the streets of Washington. Left to right—Senator Alben Barkley, the Vice-President-elect ; his daughter, Mrs. Max Truitt ; Margaret Truman ; Mrs. Truman ; and President Truman

THOMAS DEWEY, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY WHOM EVERY POLL FORECASTER IN THE UNITED STATES DECLARED WOULD BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT : *Left*—**Mr. Dewey back at his desk at Albany, New York State, where he will continue to exercise the functions of Governor of New York until 1950.** *Right*—**Mr. Dewey and his family leaving La Guardia Airfield for a post-election holiday, now being spent in Arizona. Mrs. George M. Dewey (Mr. Dewey's mother) is about to enter the plane, and following behind are Mrs. Tom Dewey, Martin Dewey, Thomas Dewey, and Tom Dewey, Junior**

HUNTING COMES INTO ITS OWN : The field moving off to draw after the opening meet of the Chiddingfold Foxhounds at Furnace Place, near Haslemere. It was a morning of glorious sunshine, giving a last lingering splendour to the trees, whose autumnal tints are now fast disappearing with the emergence of winter. For these days, when fox-hunting tends to languish, there was a fair following at this opening meet. The Chiddingfold country lies in the Sussex-Surrey-Hampshire borderland



LOW TIDE AT CLOVELLY : Looking down from the wooded heights on the ancient stone quay of the celebrated Devon fishing village in Barnstaple Bay. Situated at the foot of a well-wooded combe, the harbour is approached through a narrow, cobbled street much beloved of artists. No wheeled traffic is possible in Clovelly, and the donkey remains an effective mode of transport

The Rural Scene

ENGLAND as AUTUMN TURNS to WINTER

SCHEDULED FOR DEMOLITION : Con
demolish this old building at
into three cottages, is b liev
University and the Worc ste
esting features in it. Afte
owner to have the cottages
issued, but not carried out
likely to be pulled down, a

THE FIRST TOUCH OF WINTER IN THE LAKE DISTRICT: Looking over Tarn Haws, Coniston, to the hills beyond where stormclouds gather menacingly. The waters of the lake are completely unruffled, and there is a stillness in the air that presages the storm. Coniston Water lies about 13 miles to the west of Kendal

Concern is felt in archæological circles at the proposal to
at Gretton, near Winchcombe. The building, which is divided
lieved to date from the fifteenth century, and Birmingham
ustershire Archæological Society have discovered many inter-
ther a public enquiry in 1937, efforts were made to get the
ages repaired. As this was not done, a clearance order was
out as the cottages were used for evacuees. They are now
n, as a demolition order can only be revoked by legislation

IN THE SAXON VILLAGE OF LETCOMBE BASSETT: An old-world cottage typical of several in this lovely part of Berkshire. Indeed, Letcombe Bassett is one of the most picturesque villages in all England, and it has a history going back to Saxon times. Recently, rural planners declared that Letcombe Bassett was too small to provide its inhabitants with communal services, and there was talk of the villagers being resettled in Letcombe Regis. In a storm of protest at the next meeting of Wantage Rural Council the planners were overwhelmed, being told plainly by the villagers that they had no intention of being turned into Displaced Persons. There the matter rests, and Letcombe Bassett proceeds on its untroubled way, happy despite the absence of communal services

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS PRESENTS THE CASE FOR BRITAIN : The Attorney-General speaking at the public hearing in the Corfu Channel case arising out of the mining, in Albanian waters, of the two British destroyers *Volage* and *Saumarez* in October 1946, when forty-four sailors were killed and many more gravely injured. Sir Hartley dealt somewhat sarcastically with the Albanian assertion that the ships were not engaged upon an innocent passage

ALBANIA INDICTED in the CORFU CHANNEL CASE

Public Hearing at the International Court at The Hague

The International Court of Justice at The Hague has never been noted for speedy decisions, and for that matter for any decisions of major importance in its brief history under the League, and now under the United Nations. The Corfu Channel case is no exception, and indeed, after two years, it has only now reached the stage of a public hearing. Sir Hartley Shawcross, in opening the case against Albania on behalf of the British Government, pointed out that the Corfu Channel is an international highway, and that the waterway in which the incident occurred had many times been swept clear of mines. The damage to *Volage* and *Saumarez* he declared was caused in a minefield recently laid, and he flatly declared that Albania was responsible for the mining. After presenting the core of the case the Attorney-General proceeded to destroy the Albanian arguments which he indicated had been brought forward to put a sinister gloss on the presence of the British warships in the Channel

THE DELEGATES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AWAIT THE OPENING OF THE PUBLIC HEARING : The Attorney-General (on the right of the line) with his legal team which propounded the British case against Albania. *Inset on left*—Sir Hartley greeting the Albanian Agent and Counsel. While thus engaged at The Hague it was urged that the Attorney-General's presence was needed more urgently in London for the judicial inquiry into alleged Ministerial malpractices

PIERRE DE GAULLE COUNTS THE GAULLIST GAINS IN THE ELECTIONS FOR THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC : General de Gaulle's brother, who is Mayor of Paris, examining the latest returns in the election to the Upper Chamber of the French Parliament. These returns showed that the Rassemblement du Peuple Français (General de Gaulle's "Rally") had scored a considerable success, and that the Socialists had also made headway at the expense of the Communists. The electoral college in this election for the Upper Chamber consists of 100,000 delegates from municipal councils, members of the councils of the Departments (Conseils Generaux), and the members of the National Assembly. The Gaullist successes were considered surprising, in view of recent breakaway tactics on the part of certain Radicals and Independents

ITALIAN-AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP SEALED BY TWO NEW CONVENTIONS AND THE VISIT TO ROME OF DR. GRUBER, THE AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER : Dr. Karl Gruber (right) is seen shaking hands with Signor Luigi Einaudi, President of the Italian Republic, at their meeting at the Quirinal Palace. The main purpose of Dr. Gruber's visit was to sign conventions carrying out the provisions regulating the transit of Austrian passengers and goods between North and East Tyrol, across Italian territory, by way of the Brenner and the San Candido Passes. The agreements reduce customs and other formalities to a minimum. Passport visas between Austria and Italy are to be abolished as quickly as possible, and a mixed commission is to settle economic questions affecting the inhabitants of the Alto Adige

THE POLITICAL SCENE

Some Personalities in the World's News

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR RETURNS TO LONDON : Mr. Lewis Douglas with his wife and son at Heathrow, after flying back from the United States. Mr. Douglas, the nominee of President Truman, is now expected to remain as Ambassador for a further period. His first task on his return to Europe was to represent the United States at the Six-Power Conference called to frame a draft statute for the administration of Ruhr industries

APPOINTED TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND FAR EAST : Major-General Erskine (*left*), who becomes G.O.C. British Troops in the Mediterranean and assumes the temporary rank of Lieut.-General. *Right*—Brigadier Temple, newly-appointed head of the British Services Mission to Burma. Until lately Major-General Erskine was Director of the Territorials, and there has been criticism of the frequency with which this appointment has changed hands, as it is felt there should be continuity in the contacts between the Regular Army and the "citizen soldier"

AMBASSADOR DOUGLAS STEPS FROM HIS PLANE AT HEATHROW : Mr. Douglas was in America on the day of the Presidential Election, and called at the White House after Mr. Truman's victory to offer personal congratulations

TURNING BASIN FOR A FREIGHTER OF THE GREAT LAKES : The 600-ft. steamer "August Ziesing," of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, manœuvring herself into position without the aid of tugs at the unloading quay at Gary, Indiana, adjoining the works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. The *August Ziesing* and other vessels annually carry 8,000,000 tons of iron ore and limestone to this works on Michigan. Gary is one of America's fastest-growing cities

NEWS FROM THE MERCHANT FLEETS

TO PROVIDE FUEL TO KEEP THE LIGHTS OF LONDON BURNING : The 1,750-ton collier "Fulham IX," owned by the London Division of the British Electricity Authority, seen on the Tyne near South Shields. "Fulham IX" has lately been completed by the Burntisland Shipping Company, and when this picture was taken she was about to load her first cargo of coal at Dunston. The vessel has a flush deck funnel to facilitate easy passage under the Thames bridges, and the mast can be lowered. From Tower Bridge to Wandsworth there are in all seventeen bridges, and with the older type of colliers it was necessary in the past for funnels to be lowered seventeen times during the passage. No less modern than the ships of the British Electricity Authority's fleet are those of the Wandsworth and District Gas Company. Some of the "flat irons" are now diesel-driven, and a fine example is the "Mitcham," which can carry 2,700 tons of coal

THE "HALF-TANKER" WHICH WAS TOWED TO THE TYNE LAST JANUARY NOW EMERGES WHOLE: The 10,000-ton "Afghanistan" outward bound for Curacao after having been fitted with a new forward section 150 ft. long at Palmer's Dock, Hebburn-on-Tyne. The "Afghanistan's" troubles started when her bows were blown off in an explosion, and later, when she was being towed from Southampton up the East coast, she grounded off Yarmouth. She was successfully refloated and completed the journey to Hebburn without further mishap. The "Afghanistan" is now owned by Messrs. Common Brothers, of Newcastle

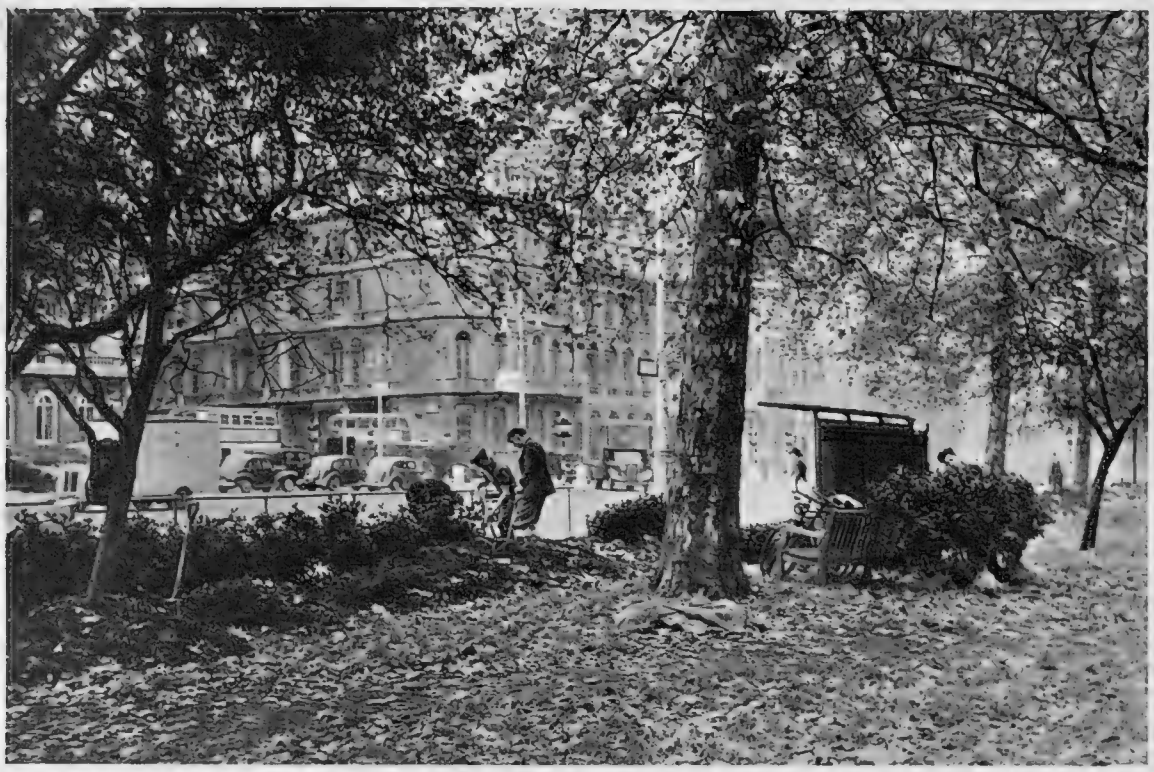
BACK TO CIVILIAN SERVICE: Many sightseers gathered along both banks of the River Tyne to watch the 27,155-ton Shaw Savill liner "Dominion Monarch" leave on trials after reconversion from a troopship. In the Tyne for refit since August 8 last year, the vessel is to have trials over a wide area of the North Sea. The "Dominion Monarch" will then go to Tilbury, to prepare for re-entry into the Australian-New Zealand service. She is expected to sail from Tilbury on December 16

ANOTHER BIG LINER SAYS GOOD-BYE TO TROOPING: After almost nine years of Government service, in which she carried 129,000 troops and steamed 352,000 miles, the 22,500-ton P. and O. liner "Strathnaver" has been taken into Harland and Wolff's yard at Belfast for reconversion. The work is expected to take a year

THE FIRST NEW CRAFT FOR BRITISH RAILWAYS, SOUTHERN REGION: The 850-ton motor vessel "Southsea," a diesel-engined ship, which was launched this year at the Leven Shipyards of Denny and Brothers, and now joins the Isle of Wight service between Portsmouth and Ryde. Her sister-ship is the M.V. *Brading*, which comes from the same Scottish shipyard and was indeed launched within twenty minutes of the *Southsea*. Identical in appearance, each ship has a length of 195 ft., a breadth of 46 ft., and a moulded depth of 18 ft.

TOGETHER THEY CROSSED THE ATLANTIC AND PASSED THROUGH A HURRICANE WITHOUT DAMAGE: The Dutch ocean-going tug "Witte Zee" (centre) with the two American infantry-landing craft, which she towed 4,500 miles from Miami, Florida, to Southampton in a voyage of thirty days. At Southampton they are to be fitted with engines, and they will then go out to Jedda, in the Red Sea, where they will operate as passenger-cargo ships. The landing craft, named "Azzahir" and "Al-akeek," already have their names painted at the stern

THE HOME NEWS IN PICTURES



REFENCING LONDON'S PARKS AND OPEN SPACES PROCEEDS APACE: *Left*—A hedge being planted along the Piccadilly side of the Green Park preparatory to the erection of a wire fence; and (*right*) a new chain-link fence flanked by conifers in St. James's Park. The refencing programme has been in progress for more than a year, and nowhere has it been more needed than along the edge of the Green Park, where whole tracts of grass have been worn thin by the feet of citizens who have not stuck to the paths. The chain-link fencing in the Royal parks is of the same type as that employed in the big squares

A NEW SCHOOL RISES ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS BEHIND BRIGHTON: The school, built in twelve months at a cost of £160,000, and with a playground of 14 acres, is part of the Ministry of Education's £25,000,000 scheme to replace the old type of school. The Brighton school is designed by a local architect, Mr. P. Billington, who has adapted the Orlit system of hutting and house construction with precast concrete columns, beams and slabs. From the twenty-one spacious classrooms with bright colour schemes and tubular furniture the children can step through french windows to paved terraces, so that in the spring and summer months classes may be held out in the open air

THE POTTER'S ART FLOURISHES IN AN ESSEX VILLAGE: The pottery warehouse attached to the backyard in the little village of Bulmer, near Halstead. Recently, the brickmakers discovered a strong seam of clay. It proved suitable for making high-class pottery and slipware which could be fired in the kiln alongside the bricks. An old outhouse at the brick-works is used by the two potters, and a girl is modelling figures from the same clay. Using only their skill, and without the aid of modern machinery, the potters are producing exclusive works which bear the quality stamp of the English craftsman and which are finding their way to markets overseas

"WHAT LANCASHIRE SAYS TO-DAY"—SOME MORE PROPHECY FROM THE NORTH: The White House Hotel in Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, bears a picture of the American President's residence, and beneath is a one-word inscription indicating that it is a Truman house. On the night after the Presidential election there was a celebration at Barrow's White House

THE DEMOLITION ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE THAMES IN PREPARATION FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1951: Falling masonry in the area between County Hall and the southern approach to Waterloo Bridge, where a 33-acre site is now being cleared. For the purposes of the Exhibition some land will be reclaimed from the Thames

THE LIDO GIRLS COME TO LONDON : These show-girls from the Lido Club, in the Champs Élysées, seen enjoying *petit déjeuner* at a London hotel, were booked to appear in a television broadcast at the Alexandra Palace. They brought fifteen hampers of dresses for their appearance, but still had to find extra clothing before making their bow to English viewers. "In Paris," it was explained by "Mlle. Bluebell," who accompanies them, "the girls appear with their chests free. That is reasonable in a Paris show. But in London they must be more fully clothed in order to make it right with the B.B.C."

THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS A VISIT TO LONDON : Dr. Juan A. Bramuglia and Madame Bramuglia receiving guests at the Argentine Embassy, where an evening reception was held in their honour by the Argentinian Ambassador, who is seen standing on the right. On the left are Madame Vignes and Dr. Vignes, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Bramuglia has been presiding at the Security Council in Paris

A PRACTICAL MEMORIAL TO A SCOTTISH MOUNTAINEER—A NEW FOOTBRIDGE ON THE LARIG GHRU PATH, IN THE CAIRNGORMS : The bridge is in memory of the late James A. Parker and should prove a boon to walkers between Deeside and Speyside. In the background of this picture is the Lui Beg

THE OPENING CEREMONY AT THE JAMES A. PARKER MEMORIAL FOOTBRIDGE OVER THE LUI BEG BURN : The bridge was opened by Mrs. E. Birnie Reid, wife of the President of the Cairngorm Club, who is here seen cutting the tape. Mr. Reid is seen on the right of the picture, while his dog Sunny takes first place on the bridge. The new footbridge will greatly help climbers when approaching the Western Cairngorms from Derry Lodge. The bridge is constructed of aluminium, with concrete slabs as foundations. Mr. E. Birnie Reid and a band of helpers spent their week-ends carrying all the materials from Derry Lodge, two miles away, over the slopes of Lui Beg to the Larig Ghru path

A MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR WINS THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR PHYSICS : Professor P. M. S. Blackett, who received the Swedish Academy's award at the same time as Mr. T. S. Eliot, the poet, was named the Nobel Prizewinner for Literature, and Professor Tiselius, of Upsala University, the Nobel Prizewinner for Chemistry

THE ALBERT HALL ACCLAIMS MISS MARGHERITA CAROSIO : The soloist with the London Symphony Orchestra, whose rendering of Puccini and Verdi arias showed her to be a singer of great dramatic feeling. At one time there was so much applause that the concert was held up, and Miss Carosio had difficulty in reaching her changing-room because of admirers who packed the corridors

1948 ON THE MAGINOT

The Vast Concrete Bunkers are Peasant Homes, and Sheep Graze Among the Fortifications

The Maginot Line, material expression of France's demand for Securité in the years between the wars, stretched from Dunkirk to Switzerland, and at no point was it more formidable than in the Lorraine Corridor of invasion, where millions of francs were expended upon the construction of the vast concrete fortifications served by underground railways. This "Lorraine Corridor" was indeed the extreme expression of Sergeant Maginot's grandiose conception. Here France lavished the most millions upon her ill-conceived enterprise.

The pictures on this page show that Lorraine Corridor as it is to-day, its defences abandoned to the invasion of weeds. The Maginot Line is something which France wants to forget, and as quickly as possible, but it has at least served the needs of a few thousand peasant folk who have found in the disused bunkers tolerable homes, and have in some cases wrought miracles in converting them to domestic use. As for the guns and the other movable equipment in the Maginot, the Germans took those for their equally vaunted Atlantic Wall, a concrete defensive system which in its turn proved futile against the new striking power of the Western allies.

PAUL KODERNIA STANDS IN FRONT OF HIS POST-WAR HOME: Driven out by the Germans in 1940 from his home near Boulay, Lorraine, he returned to the same area, and converted this bunker of the Maginot Line into a dwelling for himself and his family. Paul always wanted something substantial in the way of a home, and now he has got it. This bunker, with walls over 6 ft. thick, probably cost the French Government £20,000

A GUN EMPLACEMENT OVERGROWN WITH WEEDS: One of the concrete fortifications now abandoned, but in pre-war days the pride of the French nation, which lavished its wealth on the establishment of the ill-conceived defence line

SHEEP GRAZING IN THE LORRAINE CORRIDOR OF INVASION ON THE PATH OF THE MAGINOT LINE: A peaceful scene near Boulay. Here the terrain is about 1,000 ft. above sea-level, and it was once thought to be a likely point of German aggression. The fortifications at this point were particularly solid

MORE ABANDONED FORTIFICATIONS ON THE ILL-FATED LINE: Two emplacements near Boulay, in the area of Metz and Saarbruecken. The emplacements in the line were linked by a continuous line of tunnels, and ammunition was conveyed from fort to fort on underground railways. Not until the much-vaunted line was turned by the Germans near the Belgian frontier did Frenchmen suspect for one moment that this system of defence was other than ideal

THE RIVER TUMMEL TO BE HARNESSED FOR POWER: A picturesque stretch of the river, which will be raised in height by the building of the Pitlochry Dam. To preserve the valley of the Tummel for holiday-makers, all roads submerged will be built higher up the hillsides. In the background of this picture is Easkally House, which is to be the training college for the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board

SCOTLAND'S MOST AMBITIOUS POWER PROJECT

Progress of the Tummel Scheme at Pitlochry

The projects of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, lately voted more sums from the National purse, are calculated in less than a generation to transform the face of the Highlands, bringing industries to areas that have long been languishing, where the crofter has found but a scant livelihood and real distress exists at the present moment. Most ambitious of the Board's twenty-four schemes, and by far the most spectacular, relates to the River Tummel, in Perthshire. The river is to be dammed at Clunie, and the waters are to be carried via a tunnel bored in Cammoch Hill, a rocky outcrop which has presented some vast engineering problems for the drilling teams engaged in the two-year task of piercing it from end to end, a distance of nearly 2 miles. The next few months are likely to be the crucial period of the scheme, and much depends on whether the Highlands enjoy a mild winter

THE OLD CLUNIE BRIDGE WILL BE SUBMERGED BY PITLOCHRY DAM: In view of this, the new Aldour Bridge is being erected, and this picture shows construction work in progress on the foundations. In the background is seen the Atholl Palace Hotel, so well known to Pitlochry visitors

EACH THE DIAMETER OF LONDON'S TUBES: Intake pipes of the Clunie Power Station, which will draw its water supplies through the tunnel carved through Cammoch Hill. Altogether there are three power stations in the Tummel scheme, aimed at producing 300,000,000 units of electricity annually

IN THE SHADOW OF THE GRAMPIANS: Looking from the entrance to the tunnel which will carry the waters of the River Tummel to the Clunie Power Station. The tunnel strikes through the hard rock of Cammoch Hill, and the twenty-men drilling teams now working in the hillside expect to make contact next March. The meeting will mark the end of a two-year drilling programme

SALUTE TO PANTOMIME

Preparing Yet Again for Britain's Traditional Entertainment

By CHARLES GRAVES

ALTHOUGH Christmas pantomimes are due to start within a month—and there will be more than 100 of them in various parts of Great Britain—not one is anywhere near completion. Only two-thirds of the scenery of the various shows has yet been appointed. The costumes are still being made for the principals. The "props" are only half done. The songs have not yet been selected, nor have the specialities and gags been finally approved. For pantomime is an exception to all the rules of normal show business. The spectacles are more lavish, the scene changes are much more numerous and the cost far larger than the usual show, but the rehearsals are invariably the briefest. This is partly due to the extent to which successful pantomimes depend on top rank music-hall artistes, who are whipped away from vaudeville for three months every year. Their salaries are so high that rehearsal periods need to be cut to the bone. Against this, the original planning of a typical pantomime begins at least nine months previously, in fact, almost immediately after the end of its predecessor. Existing artistes are re-engaged or new ones chosen in their place, and by early spring the producer of the pantomime knows pretty well where he is. He has already decided which pantomime to do. Of these his choice can vary from *Dick Whittington* to *Robinson Crusoe, Humpty Dumpty, Cinderella, Mother Goose, Babes in the Wood, Bluebeard, Jack and the Beanstalk, Jack the Giant-killer, Jack and Jill, Queen of Hearts, Sleeping Beauty, Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, Aladdin, Ali Baba* or *Sinbad the Sailor*. But *Sinbad the Sailor* has been regarded as unlucky for a number of years, and like *Jack the Giant Killer*, is very seldom presented on the stage.

As their names suggest, *Sinbad the Sailor, Aladdin* and *Ali Baba* all come from the *Arabian Nights*. *Dick Whittington* has a historical English background, like the *Babes in the Wood*, which is supposed to derive from the Princes in the Tower. *Jack and the Beanstalk* and *Jack the Giant Killer* come from Welsh and Cornish folklore. *The Queen of Hearts* was, I fancy, one of Arthur Collins' productions. *Robinson Crusoe* is, of course, taken from Daniel Defoe. *Humpty Dumpty* is an elaboration of a nursery rhyme, like *Jack and Jill*. But *Red Riding Hood, The Sleeping Beauty, Cinderella, Blue Beard* and *Puss in Boots* were all the work of an eighteenth-century Frenchman called Perrault. His original stories were full of horrors. In the case of *The Sleeping Beauty* the Fairy Prince's mother was a sorceress who, after the Sleeping Beauty had been kissed awake and ultimately gave birth to a child, ate the first-born. True, healthy children enjoy healthy fright as long as they have somebody's hand to hold during the performance; and ogres, demon kings, witches and giants are part and parcel of pantomime. Modern producers, however, drew the line at Perrault's cannibalistic infanticide.

Without becoming unduly technical, it is perhaps worth pointing out that historians officially attribute pantomime to the arrival at the Court of King James I of a group of Venetian actors which included a clown called Arlechino (the original Harlequin). Personally, I would much sooner accept the unofficial but possible theory that pantomime is a direct link with the 400-year-old Roman occupation of England. In spite of its Greek name, pantomime is unquestionably a survival of the Saturnalia, the mid-winter Italian festival in which masters changed clothes and roles with their slaves, and everything was topsy-turvy. There is no modern pantomime in which the baron or the king or the queen is not scared of the cook (perhaps that is not so topsy-turvy to-day, but it used to be). And everything in pantomime is in the classic tradition of the Roman festival, which must have been practised throughout Roman Britain for centuries.

One thing is certain. The present-day version was popularised by Augustus Harris at Drury Lane with his super-colossal shows in which he introduced the stars of the music hall like Marie Lloyd and Dan Leno to take the place of the Vokes and other worn-out artistes who specialised in pantomime. It was Julian Wylie who again saved the situation just after World War I. For by this time pantomime had lost almost all its original significance. The producer might perhaps salve his conscience by an opening scene which showed Cinderella or the Babes in the Wood or Dick Whittington in their traditional roles, but thereafter the alleged pantomime was nothing but a series of straightforward vaudeville acts which bore no relation to the plot, and, in fact, had no plot at all. So much so, that a touring revue called, let us say, "Kiss Me Auntie," would merely change its name at Christmas to "Mother Goose"—and that was that.

The growing popularity of the movies and then of the talkies once again caused pantomime to lose its traditional flavour. American crooners and even cocktail-party scenes were introduced. Came World War II and pantomime proceeded to lose still more of its original characteristics, such as transformation scenes, flashes (when the Fairy Prince arrives suddenly in a cloud of smoke), trap-doors and the like.

Now at last a determined effort is being made in a number of different pantomimes throughout the country to reintroduce this year the demon kings and other somewhat sensational figures and effects which every true pantomime ought to contain. The trouble is that theatre staffs are not so expert as they used to be, and local stage carpenters have forgotten — if they ever knew — how to turn Cinderella's kitchen into the Fairy Prince's palace in a matter of seconds.

Another trouble is the selection of the songs. Not so long ago, when sheet music had huge sales, song writers could devote their time to writing words and music for the summer shows at Blackpool, Margate and the Isle of Man, not only for their immediate reward, but also for the royalties on the music popularised during the Christmas pantomimes by the leading music-hall artistes who sang them. Those song-writers to-day have turned their attention to the films and the B.B.C. to such an extent that in many cases the producers of pantomimes are having to commission special numbers for their shows. This is made all the more necessary by the fact that the usual popular song is one of frustrated love, which in the case of pantomimes seldom, if ever, fits the plot. Before the war there were at least 150 songs from which the pantomime producers could select for their Christmas shows. To-day there are barely a dozen. It is sad that Jerome Kern is dead, though Irving Berlin's "Everybody Loves Somebody" and "It Only Happens When I Dance With You" will do very well now that these songs have been released for pantomime from recent Hollywood film productions.

Mounting costs mean that it is difficult to put on a good pantomime for a penny under £16,000, quite apart from the artistes' salaries, and the money has to be earned in a few short weeks. In order to make it pay its way, the intelligent producer needs to tell the original story in a different way—not using some broken-down version—with a new angle, scenery, incidents and costumes, modernising old-time scenic tricks, but still retaining the hokum and slap-stick of the original plot. After all, if a house is supposed to be haunted it must be good and haunted.

It is not until rehearsals with the comedians that the producer and author finally decide what gags and speciality numbers are to be inserted. At the same time the original characters such as Idle Jack, Will Atkins and Simple Simon must be retained by name. There has to be a principal boy, a principal girl, a demon king, a fairy queen, a dame and a principal comedian. The fairy queen must, of course, appear invariably from the right-hand side of the stage, just as the demon king must appear from the left-hand side of the stage. Left, after all, means sinister in Latin; which brings me back to my original theory that pantomime might well date back to the Roman occupation of England, even though it may have taken the Venetian plays in the time of King James to revive completely the original carnaval spirit of 1840.

Gags which would be absurd in any normal show produce loud laughter, for the author and producer aim not only at the children but at the grown-ups when they are in a suitably childlike frame of mind. (The actual proportion of children to adults at any pantomime is four to one. In any event, pantomimes run on an average twelve weeks, which is long after the school term has begun.)

Strangely enough, pantomime is quite unknown outside the British Empire, and in spite of millions of English emigrants to the United States, no real attempt has ever been made to introduce it to the American stage. The reason for its popularity in Britain is due to our love of the traditional, for the pantomime, like the circus, is inextricably mixed up with our ideas of what Christmas ought to be.

Personally, I very much welcome the return to the past with the pantomime clinging more than ever to its original plot instead of being a mere sequence of different speciality acts.

Here, in conclusion, is the sturdy opening dialogue of the *Dick Whittington* pantomime which will open at Manchester in a month:

"Avast and belay, you landlubbers; which is the house of Alderman Fitzwarren?"

"That one."

"Bilge, you frog-faced monkey, knock on the door while I give him a hail."

"What's the matter? Who is it?"

"Captain Scupper of the *Saucy Sall*, and Mr. Bilge, his Mate."

What more can you want?

ONE OF THE CHRISTMAS CLOWNS OF OXFORD STREET—MEN ENGAGED IN PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO A GIANT FIGURE ABOVE SELFRIDGES' MAIN FAÇADE: There are twelve of these colourful clowns, each 25 ft. high, and they have been specially designed by Barney Seale, the distinguished sculptor

DRAMA of UNITED NATIONS' CONTROL

Mr. Priestley's New Play; Mr. Linklater's New Film; and Mr. Ashton's New Ballet

THE HEAD OF THE UNITED NATIONS' UNDEVELOPED TERRITORY ORGANISATION FOR CORABANA CONFERS WITH HIS STAFF: The first act of Priestley's new play, "Home Is To-morrow," at the Cambridge Theatre, with Leslie Banks and (left to right in front) John Ruddock; Cecil Trouncer; and Helen Backlin

Priestley has tackled the problem of United Nations, control in his new play, *Home Is To-morrow*. Unuto (United Nations' Undeveloped Territory Organisation) rules the island of Corabana, in the South Caribbean. Sir Edward Fortrose employs a polyglot staff, which works well enough until a valuable mineral, used in the production of atomic power, is discovered. This is the situation when the play opens and the political, domestic drama begins

"LADY FORTROSE, THE WORLD IS NOW VERY POOR. YOU ARE TOO EXPENSIVE. WE CANNOT AFFORD YOU." The Czech Communist, Dr. Melnik, tells Sir Edward Fortrose's promiscuous wife (played by Irene Worth) what he thinks of her

MOIRA SHEARER AS A BALLET "CINDERELLA": She is seen with Frederick Ashton, choreographer of the new ballet, in the rehearsal room at Sadler's Wells. The lovely, auburn-haired dancer of the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company is back at rehearsals. In this new ballet by Frederick Ashton, to the music of Prokofieff, Moira Shearer has the name-part of Cinderella, while Frederick Ashton himself and Robert Helpmann will take the parts of the ugly sisters

THE END OF THE PLAY: The revolutionary leader, Vezabar (played by Ben Astar), who is backed by capitalist interests to make United Nations rule of his native island a failure, shoots Sir Edward Fortrose, who, to the end, believes that U.N. rule can be made to work on the island of Corabana

FILMING "PRIVATE ANGELO" IN TREQUANDA: Eric Linklater, the author, talks to members of the cast in the Tuscan village which he declares is amazingly similar to his imaginary Pontefiore. Linklater was in Italy during the war, writing the official history of the campaign, and he drew inspiration from his experience for *Private Angelo*, his first novel to be filmed. Peter Ustinov is producing, directing, and playing Angelo. In this picture, are Harry Locke; Diana Graves (the French Communist girl in *Cockpit*); Eric Linklater; Bill Tubbs; and Robin Bailey

The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

MR. WAUGH AND "THE LOVED ONE"

His New Novel Will Not Amuse Everyone, and Some May Think It Just Shocking

FOR years we have known, and most of us have gladly accepted the fact that Mr. Evelyn Waugh was a wit. Now it seems that we shall also have to accept him, if we are to read his work, as a bit of a joker and rather "a one." These are vulgar rather than popular terms, but they seem to me suitable to a discussion of this writer's new novel, THE LOVED ONE (Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d.).

This, which Mr. Waugh describes as an Anglo-American tragedy, is occasionally very funny and occasionally very nasty. It reads like the conscious work of an *enfant terrible*, but the word *enfant* still means child, and Mr. Waugh left childhood about the same time as the rest of us middle-aged people. The effect of this new work, therefore, can be embarrassing, or wildly amusing, or just shocking.

The story concerns a young English poet living in California. He falls in love with a girl who works in Whispering Glades, a curious undertakers' establishment, where her principal activity is in waving the hair and putting make-up on the corpses, or "loved ones," before their funerals. The young man works at the less exigent task of preparing animals for the grave or the incinerator. I know that Mr. Waugh can be very, very funny. I also know that this book of his didn't make me laugh.

Mr. John Moore has made a steady and deserved reputation for himself as the author of two likeable and intelligent books about the part of the English countryside that he knows best, the Western Midlands between the Cotswolds and the Malvern hills, with Stratford-on-Avon to the north. The little village of Brensham, of which he has written before, appears in his new book, THE BLUE FIELD (Collins. 12s. 6d.), which is both a continuation and an elaboration of the same country story. The villagers, farmers, poachers and innkeepers in these pages are characters in the richest and most diverting sense of the word, and there seems not to be one without his special idiosyncrasy, whether it is for catching fish in an old wastepaper-basket or raising a field of brilliant and unharvestable blue flax in defiance of the War Agricultural gentlemen. Mr. Moore has a soft corner in his heart for all of them, and more rewarding for his readers, an apt pen to describe all their foibles and junketings.

"*Je suis toute Française de cœur*" was a favourite saying of the late Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, but in her final book of memoirs which has just been published, it is chiefly of England that she is writing, and writing with a deep fondness. A PASSING WORLD (Macmillan. 15s.) is, I think, not particularly profound, but it is quite extraordinarily interesting.

Mr. George Millar is a writer of considerable experience. ISABEL AND THE SEA (Heinemann. 12s. 6d.) is a record of a sailing voyage that he undertook immediately after the war.

The little ship was a 31-ton auxiliary ketch, and Mr. Millar and his wife sailed her, without a crew, out of the Hamble River, across the Channel, through the French canals, along the coast of France across to the Greek islands, and finally to the Piræus, in roughly five months.

In spite of these hazards, the little ship had a most successful trip at a time which was difficult not only in the sense of the weather. Mr. Millar writes diffidently about the lessons he learned, and could possibly impart, but that is only part of the charm of this delightful modern adventure story.

Mr. H. J. Massingham's enchanting chronicle, AN ENGLISHMAN'S YEAR (Collins. 12s. 6d.), has a definite affinity to Mr. Moore's book, although it is more soberly factual. But the same love of England breathes through both volumes, and the same conviction, not only of our country's greatness, but of its essential dependence on the product of the countryside, whether it be man or meal.

There is a grace to this writing, and to the writer's descriptions of places as far apart in miles as they are in feeling.

A COLLECTOR OF CHARLES LAMB: Some of the volumes in the unique library at Orpington, Kent, of Mr. Samuel M. Rich, who has just been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Mr. Rich, a Vice-President of the Charles Lamb Society, was, until recently, the Hon. Secretary of the Elian Society. He is author of several works, including *The Elian Miscellany*. Mr. Rich's devotion to Lamb began when, as a scholar at the Heygate Street Jewish School in Walworth, he was presented with an edition of the *Works of Lamb*, edited by Charles Kent. He read and re-read the volume and decided to begin a collection of Lamb's works. This collection, which is now unique, includes typescripts, manuscripts, and autograph letters besides printed books.

MR. SAMUEL M. RICH: His magnificent collection of "Eliana" is the product of a lifetime of interest

THE SAINT AND THE DEVIL (Hamish Hamilton. 15s.) is a biographical study of Joan of Arc and of the knight, Gilles de Rais, who first served her faithfully and chivalrously, and then turned traitorously into a murderer and an exponent of black magic. Joan died at the stake, but so did Gilles de Rais, in agony but without the same consolations. Their stories ran parallel in France's fifteenth century, but the link between them was a tenuous one of the knight's one-time attachment to her cause. Nevertheless, Miss Frances Winwar has achieved something quite remarkable here, in re-creating a picture of the Maid of Orleans that has few overtones of Shaw or of Maxwell Anderson, and that has its individual colour and vitality.

There are no fewer than eight authors to THE TRADE WINDS (Allen and Unwin. 18s.), which is a study of British overseas trade during the French wars, 1793-1815, and the editor, Mr. C. Northcote Parkinson, writes, in his brief and lucid introduction, that "an elementary knowledge of the sea and its history would be far more profitable than much that is taught in our schools and universities."

THE ANTARCTIC OCEAN (Museum Press. 18s.) is not the story of one expedition, but a record of the discoveries that have been made in that deadly, frozen and gale-swept land since more than 100 years ago, when either the Englishman, Captain Edward Bransfield, or the American, Captain Nathaniel Palmer, was the first to sight the Antarctic continent. Mr. Russell Owen inclines to the latter name as the first authentic discoverer, but in the main his story of Cook, of Ross and Weddell, of Scott, Shackleton and Amundsen, up to our own days of Byrd and Elsworth, is unbiased and vividly interesting, in spite of his discursive style.

WATER SYMPHONY (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 16s.) is a new kind of anthology of prose and photographs, both of them by Captain Towner Coston, who describes the book as the result of fishing with a camera.

BRUMAIRE—THE RISE OF BONAPARTE (Werner Laurie. 12s. 6d.) is a study of French history from the death of Robespierre to the establishment of the Consulate, and it is exceptionally well worth reading whether you are a serious student of the period, or one who appreciates a lucidly told account of great events without knowing a very great deal about their background. Mr. J. B. Morton is dealing here with the times to which he has devoted endless research, and on which he is exceptionally qualified to write.

"What is the use of a book," said Alice, "without pictures or conversations?", and, of course, she was quite right, but some may doubt if the new illustrations in colour for Lewis Carroll's ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND (Adprint Ltd. 9s. 6d.) are quite appropriate when presented in conjunction with Sir John Tenniel's celebrated line drawings. Somehow or other they make the Cheshire Cat and the White Queen a shade too realistic; the fantasy is lost. Apart from this criticism, this is a worthy new edition of *Alice*; it must take a foremost place among the children's books presented for Christmas reading and, as ever, they are legion.

Here are some samples, and they seem to divide into more or less clear-cut categories which, it is hoped, may prove helpful to the busy Christmas shopper.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN

ANIMAL STORIES

MONKEYFACE (Faber and Faber. 8s. 6d.), by Stephen Gilbert. This is the story of Bimbo the ape who learns to ape humans and he becomes an acute problem. Mr. Gilbert provides a full share of comedy in this book which should appeal to old children and young grown-ups.

MISS KELLY (Michael Joseph. 7s. 6d.), by Elizabeth Holding. Miss Kelly is a cat, young and beautiful, and, like Bimbo the ape, she has the disconcerting habit of talking. How Miss Kelly helps the lordly but bemused tiger, who did not know how to help himself, makes a delightful tale. Again, it is difficult to say whether this is really a book for the young, the old, or both.

BADGER'S BEECH (Falcon Press. 8s. 6d.), by Elleston Trevor. Old Stripe, Potter the Otter, and Digger Mole, already familiar in nursery and school, here make a welcome reappearance.

A CAMEL FROM THE DESERT (Sylvan Press. 6s.), by Richard Parker. How the animals went by aeroplane to Egypt in order to find a suitable spouse for their friend the camel.

SAM PIG IN TROUBLE (Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d.) by Alison Uttley. Sam sets out for Babylon by candlelight, and the adventures that befall him on the way will have a special appeal for children, say between five and eight.

For the very, very young are the Dorothy Richards' books, published by Faber and Faber at 3s. 6d. FLIP FROG'S NEW JUMPER, ADVENTURES IN OLD SHOE HOUSE and MERRY MERRY MAYTIME are three attractive little volumes made additionally attractive by the drawings of Elsie Thomas. A longer book by Dorothy Richards is THE MERRY FOLK OF FLOWERDALE (Faber and Faber. 6s.), a collection of ten stories.

ADVENTURE STORIES

THE OTTERBURY INCIDENT (Putnam. 7s. 6d.), by C. Day Lewis. The tale of two schoolboy gangs at war in the abbey town of Otterbury. A home-made tank and sticky bombs provide some of the fun, but the high-spirited battle in Abbey Lane soon gives way to something much more thrilling as the boys engage in detective work which even wins the approval of Inspector Brook. *The Otterbury Incident* is based on the French film, *Nous les Gosses*.

THE BELLS OF LEYDEN SING (Falcon Press. 8s. 6d.), by Catherine Cate Coblentz. An unusual and charming book for children, telling the story of a Quaker family which fled from England to Holland to escape persecution, and of how they had to learn the ways of a new land.

THE WYNDHAMS WENT TO WALES (Sylvan Press. 7s. 6d.), by M. E. Allan. The tale of a family on holiday, boating on the lakes and cycling down the coast roads.

THE STOLEN JEWELS (Faber and Faber. 8s. 6d.), by Richard Kennedy. While on a journey to school in Switzerland two English boys are confronted with a robbery. An exciting chase on skis precedes the recovery of the gems.

AMONG THE ANNUALS

THE CYNTHIA ASQUITH BOOK (Macdonald and Co. 10s. 6d.). Eleanor Farjeon, Richmal Crompton, and Monica Dickens are among the contributors to this popular annual.

UNCLE MAC'S CHILDREN'S HOUR BOOK (Sampson Low. 7s. 6d). Derek McCulloch's popular mixture from the Children's Hour.

THE THIRD HOLIDAY BOOK (Sampson Low. 12s. 6d.). Enid Blyton's much sought annual.

ACCENT ON COLOUR

THE STORY OF PUFFING BILLY THE STEAM-ROLLER (Golden Galley Press. 10s. 6d.). A colourful book for the fives and sixes.

JOHN AND JENNIFER AT THE FARM (Nelson. 7s. 6d.), by Gee Denes. Effective colour photography.

THE AMAZING PRANKS OF MASTER TILL EULENSPIEGEL (Max Parrish. 8s. 6d.). The rascal Till, a favourite among children on the Continent, is presented to British readers with the colour camera playing its part.

Sir Humphry Davy

has been described as being "almost, if not quite, unique as a truly great natural philosopher who also secured a fervent popular acclaim". The miner's safety lamp which he invented, and for which he refused to take out a patent, has saved many thousands of lives and is still known as the "Davy Lamp". He also carried out work on the chemistry of tanning and agriculture, but his most important researches were on the application of electricity to chemical problems. Using electrolytic methods, he isolated sodium and potassium, and he obtained compounds of calcium, strontium and barium. His investigations of these reactions led him to suggest that chemical affinity might be electrical in nature. Modern science, nearly a century and a half later, has shown that this is true

Born in Cornwall in 1778, Davy was apprenticed to an apothecary at the age of seventeen, but in 1798 his master released him to go to Bristol to study the physiological effects of gases. Almost at once he attracted attention by observing the anaesthetic powers of nitrous oxide ("laughing gas"), and at the age of twenty-three the Royal Institution appointed him Director of the Laboratory and Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry. Such was his success as a lecturer that he often attracted fashionable audiences of over a thousand, and in 1802 was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Institution. So great were Davy's achievements that he was made a baronet in recognition of his great services to British science, as well as being presented with a gold medal by Napoleon in spite of the fact that England and France were at war at that time.

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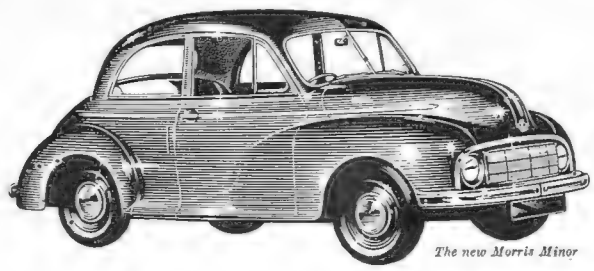

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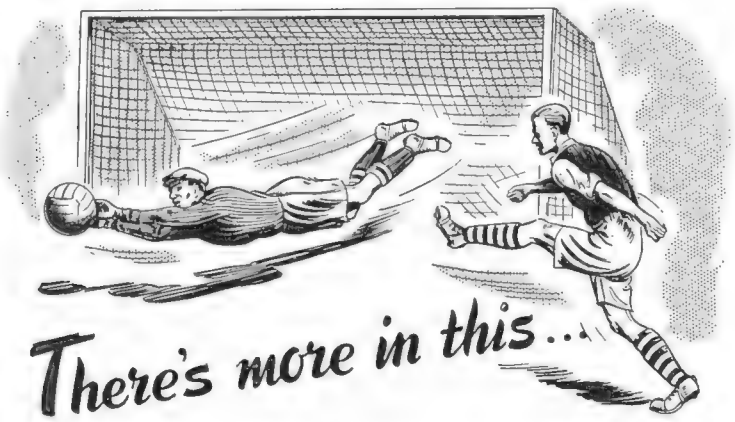

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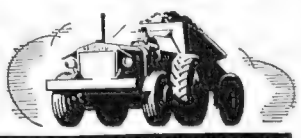

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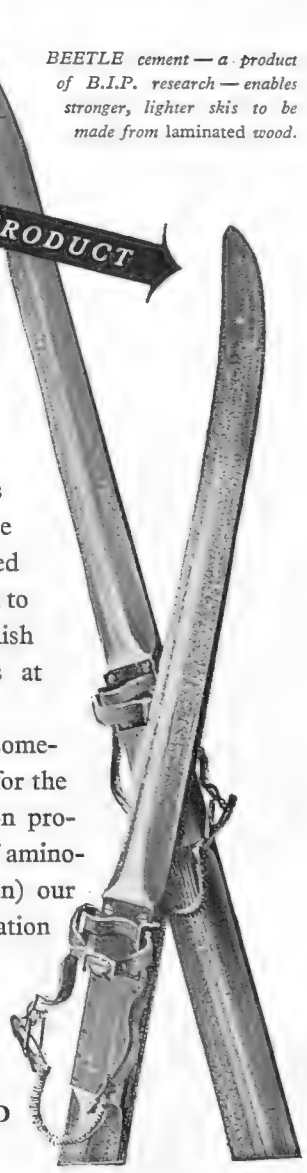

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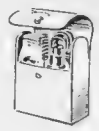

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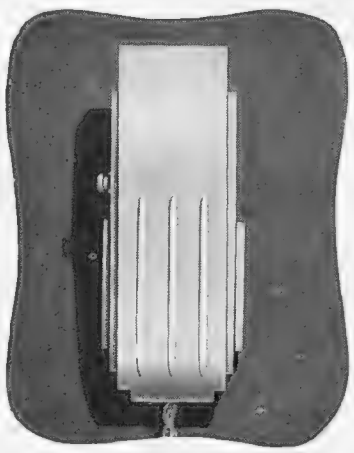

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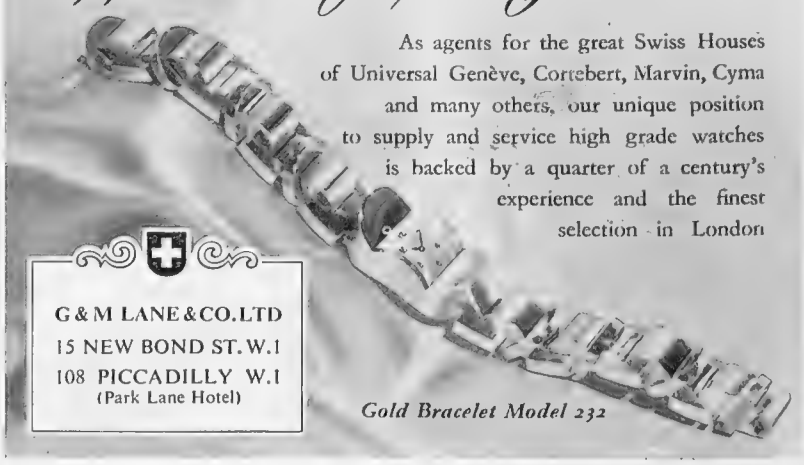

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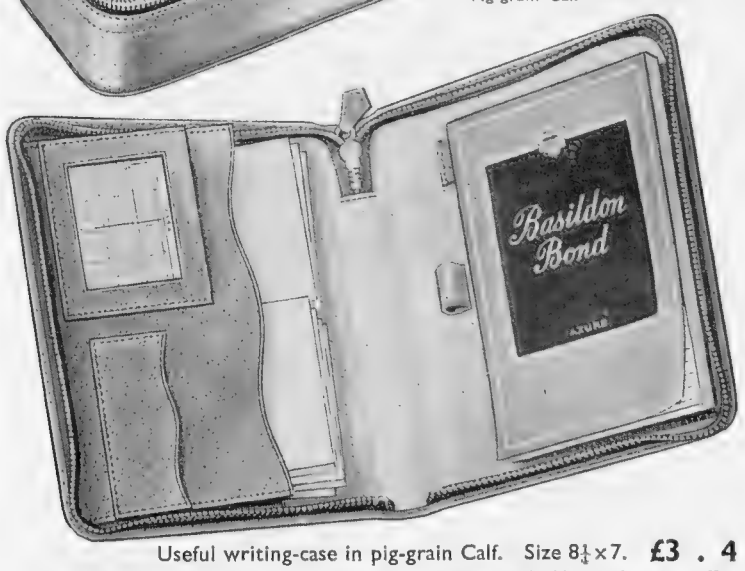

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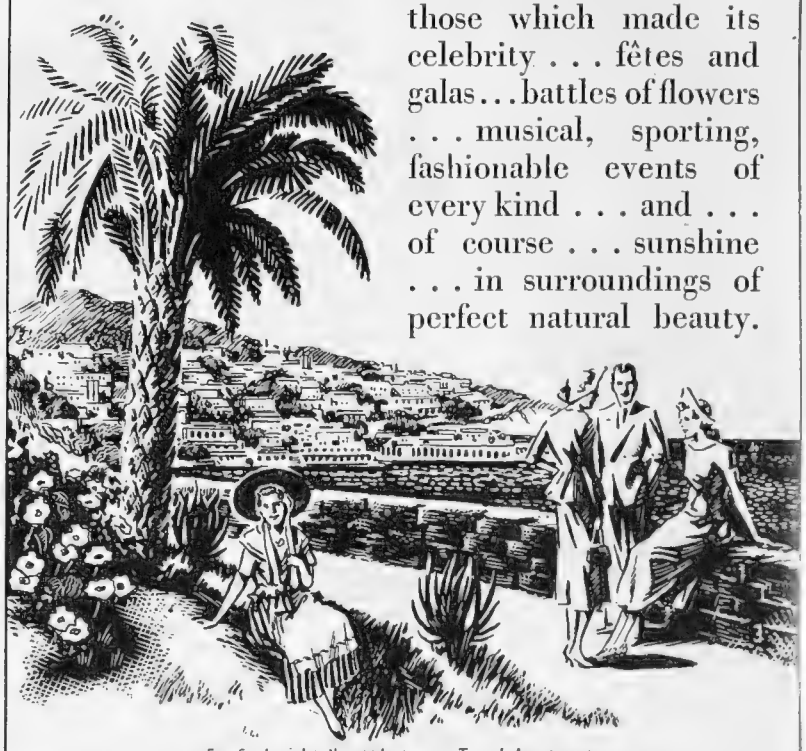

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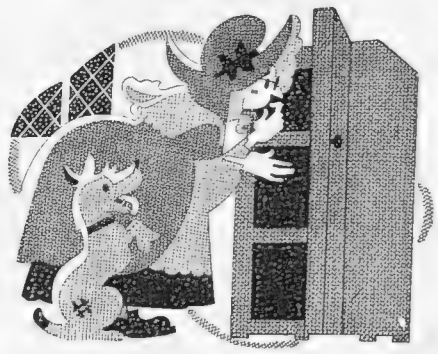

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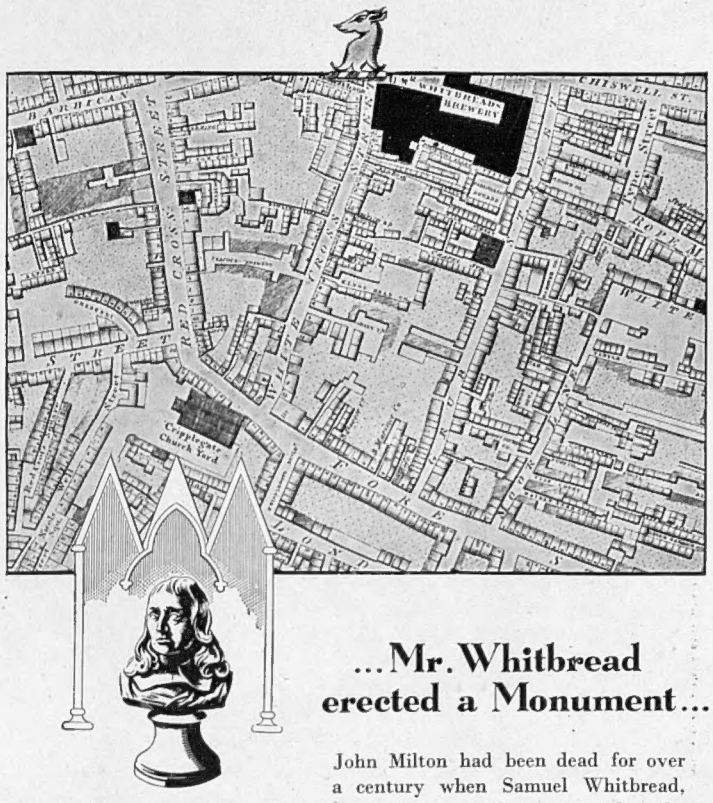

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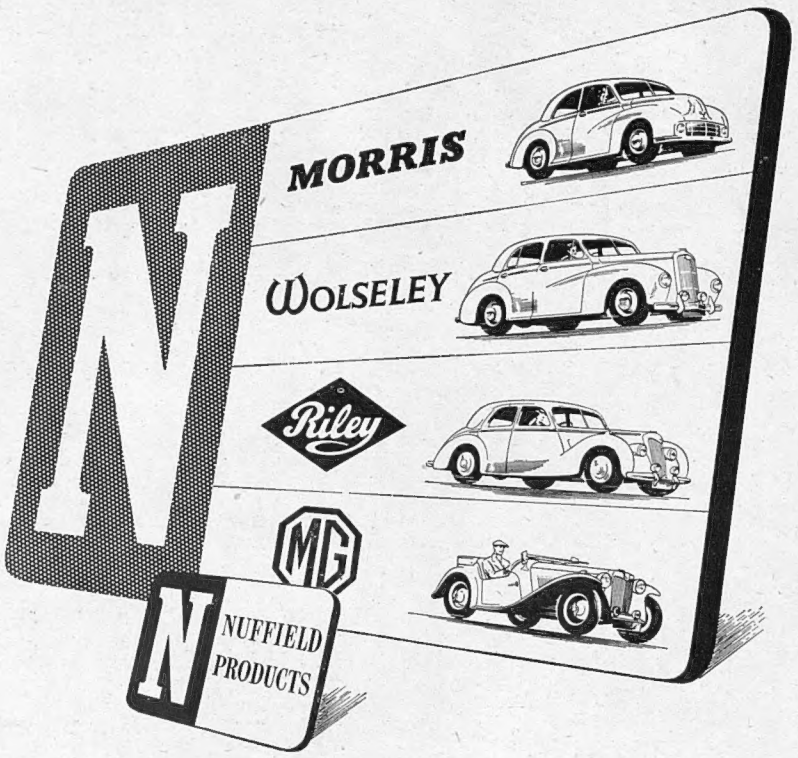

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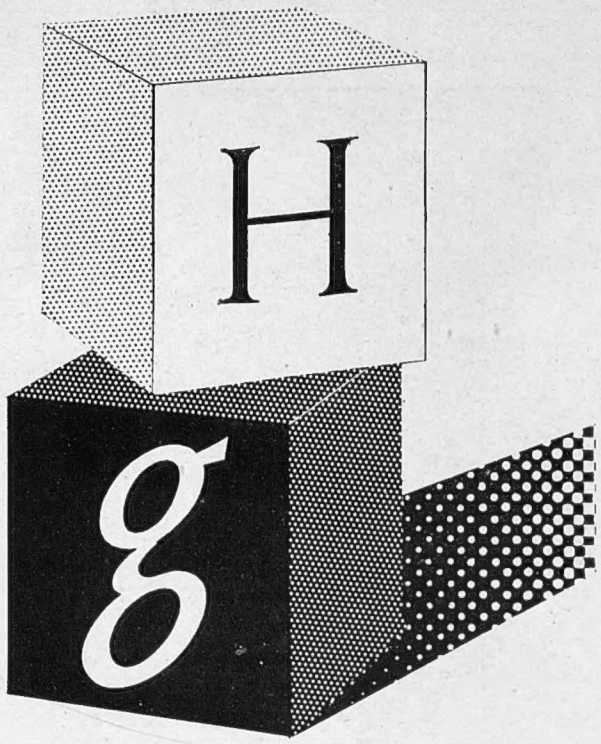

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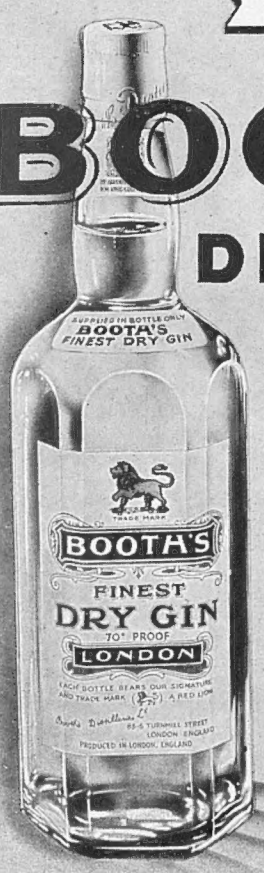

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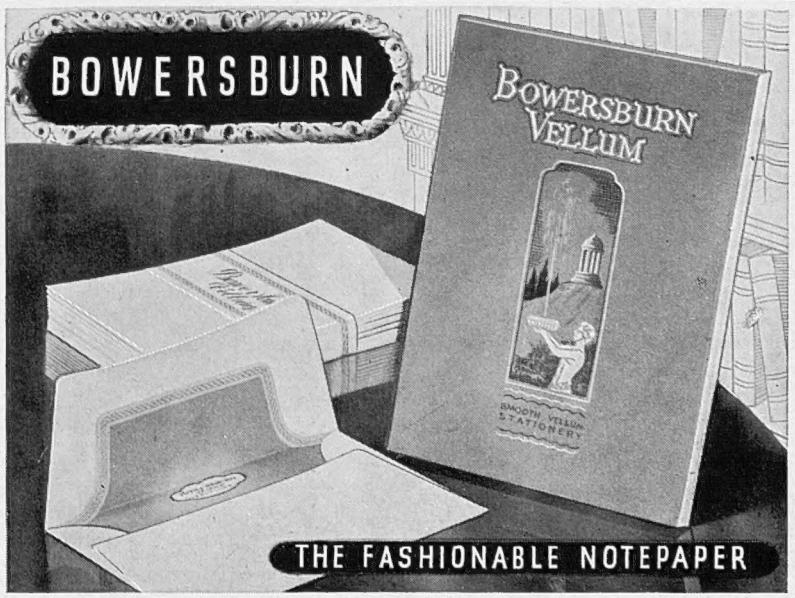

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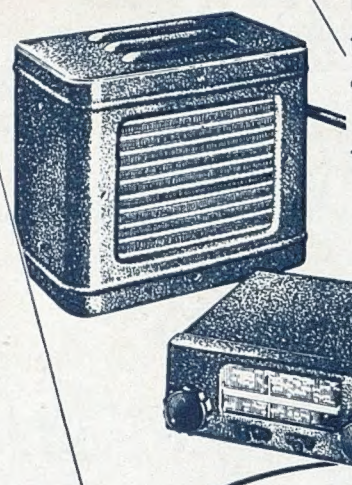

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